JANUARY, 1779. THE NUMB. 2534.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

Sam'l. AND Morris's

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1779.

Philadelphia, January 5, 1779.

To the PUBLIC.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE will in future, by Desire of a Number of Gentlemen in the Country, be published weekly every *Wednesday* Morning.

Gentlemen in Town or Country may be furnished with the Gazette at *Fifty Shillings per Annum*, the Whole to be paid at the Time of subscribing.

The difficulty of collecting their debts, the Loss they have heretofore sustained, and the great Expence attending the Work, oblige the Publishers to ask the whole Sum in Advance.

Gentlemen, who choose to subscribe on the above Terms, will please to forward their Names as soon as possible to their *Humble Servants*,

HALL & SELLERS.

BOOKS Published, and now Selling,
Wholesale and Retail, by

HALL & SELLERS,
At the New Printing-Office, opposite the Jersey Market,

LAWS of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA, in one compleat Volume, neatly bound.

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS on CIVIL LIBERTY, and the WAR with AMERICA, by the celebrated Dr. *Price.*

WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS, bound together or separate.

DILWORTH's SPELLING-BOOK, bound and half-bound; also his SCHOOLMASTER's ASSISTANT.

THE NEW-ENGLAND PRIMER, &c. &c.

At same Place may be had,
Writing Paper, by the Ream or Quire; Parchment, by the Roll or single Skin; Temple and Dutch Spectacles; Penknives of various Sorts; Knives and Forks for Gentlemen of the Army or Hunters; Black Lead Pencils and Pencil Cases; Sealing Wax; and Blanks of all Kinds.

ALSO,

A few of DR. HILL's PATENTED MEDICINES.

NOW SELLING,
Wholesale and Retail, by
HALL & SELLERS,
Poor Richard's and the Pocket Almanacks, for the present Year.

Now selling at BELL's Book-Store, in Third-street, Philadelphia,

A MANUAL of CATHOLIC PRAYERS, AND OTHER CHRISTIAN DEVOTIONS.

For the use of those ROMAN CATHOLICS who ardently aspire after salvation.

Also at said Bell's may be had HOLY BIBLES, for the pocket or the family, with the psalms of the Presbyterians.

N. B. Chambaud's, Boyer's, Nugent's, Dyche's, Bailey's, Martin's, Johnson's, Entick's, Ashe's, Schrivelius's, Hedericus's, Ainsworth's, Littleton's, Cole's, and Young's Dictionaries, with all the valuable Delphini and other Classics, whether in Greek or Latin, may also be had at said Bell's Book-Store. †

Easton, December 23, 1778.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That I will, on the 15th and 16th days of January next, punctually attend at the house of Mr. Leedham, inkeeper, in Bucks county, to pay the debts due against the late Quarter-Master's Department, and that in the interim those persons, whose accounts and certificates are clear and indisputable, may call on Captain WILLIAM M'CALLA and Mr. JOHN WRIGHT, Assist. Deputy Quarter Masters, in Bucks county, for payment.

¶ ROBERT LETTIS HOOPER, jun. D. Q. M. G.

Easton, December 23, 1778.

WHEREAS many of the HORSES belonging to the United States, in forwarding on from camp to the westward, have, by weakness and other unavoidable accidents, been left behind and strayed away: It is therefore earnestly requested of all those who may have taken any of them up, that they do forthwith deliver them to me or my deputies at Sussex, in the state of New-Jersey, Northampton and Bucks counties, in the state of Pennsylvania. All persons concealing them after this notice may depend on being prosecuted. Information where any of them may be concealed will be thankfully received and rewarded, by

¶ ROBERT LETTIS HOOPER, jun. D Q. M. G.

CAME to the plantation of the subscribers, in Newtown township, Bucks county, some time last summer, Three red and white two year old HEIFERS, without ear-marks. The owner or owners, proving property and paying charges, may have them again.

Dec. 25, 1778. JACOB BUCKMAN, or THOMAS BUCKMAN, Smith.

DAVID LENOX, & Co.

Have for Sale, at their Store in Front-street, a few Doors below Chestnut-street,

Madeira Wine by the pipe, quarter-cask or gallon.
Jamaica Spirit, West-India Rum, } by the hogshead or gallon.
Green and Bohea Tea.
Double and single refined Loaf Sugar.
Muscovado Sugar.
Coffee.
A few bags of Shot. And
A quantity of coarse Woollens.

Just Published, and to be sold, by
HALL and SELLERS,

PROCEEDINGS of a GENERAL COURT MARTIAL for the TRIAL of MAJOR GENERAL ST. CLAIR.

January 4, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the Continental Yard, on the night of the 29th of December last, Two CONTINENTAL HORSES, branded C. A. by a certain JOHN ANNY, a Waggoner, in the service of the United States. Whoever takes up said ANNY, and brings him to this town, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall be entitled to a reward of eighty dollars for himself alone, and ten dollars for each of the horses. J. HILTZHEIMER. §

January 1, 1779.

WAS stopped a few days ago, and taken from an English deserter, as he called himself, a SILVER WATCH, with a silver face, maker's name Payne on the face, supposed to be stolen, as he acknowledged he had plundered it in the Great Valley. The owner of said watch, by applying to the subscriber, living in Birmingham, near Chad's Ford, and proving his property, paying the charges of this advertisement, may have it again. ¶ CALEB BRINTON.

Bonnet and Fullers BOARDS
TO BE SOLD
At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE.

LONDON, *July 29.*

THE Ministry have been playing the same tricks with Admiral Keppel that they have so repeatedly, and so long done with General Howe, General Burgoyne, &c. that is, they are dissatisfied with his conduct; their runners are abusing him, his letters are garbled before they are published, &c. &c. The *ton* among the slanderers on Friday was, that Admiral Keppel was *rash*,—they *feared* he had been too *rash*,—if France should be spirited, Admiral Keppel's *rashness* has involved the nation in a war, &c. This was the language of the known tools of the junto, on Friday, Saturday, and yesterday. They have long been abusing General Howe, as they say, for *not* fighting. They are now abusing Admiral Keppel *for* fighting. They were angry with General Burgoyne for marching; would Lord George have been pleased with him if he had stood still, as he did at Minden? If the Ministry meant that nothing should be done, why did they put the nation to such an immense expence in fitting out the fleet? If they meant only to play at *bow peep* with the French, why did they make choice of Admiral Keppel?

But this matter requires a little further investigation. Admiral Keppel is one of the minority Members in the House of Commons. Like a true friend to his country, he has uniformly opposed this mad war with America,---a war with ourselves, to gratify the malignity of the worst of men---not to satiate, for it is insatiable, a lust of villainy and domination. The Junto and Jemmy Twitcher therefore hate him, because he is an honest man. Their choice of Admiral Keppel was *artful*. If he was successful, he was to be abused for involving the nation in a war by his *rashness*. If he was not successful, the cry would have been, this is your Minority Admiral, &c. Nobody can please the present sett of wretched and incapable Ministers, who is not of their own doubtful, hesitating, procraftinating, cowardly, malicious and deceitful nature and complexion.

The sum expended in writing and printing *for the Ministry*, in order to impose upon the people, and mislead their judgments, since the beginning of the American disputes to the present times, *exceeds* THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS! No wonder so many news-papers are *privately* under their direction! No wonder the minds of the people have been poisoned, when the press itself has been thus *artfully gagged*.

This trick was attempted in America. But the Americans saw it, and resented it. Instead of punishing the insidious printer, they refused to buy his paper. They even refused to visit any family who encouraged it. They made a point of it. The printer became a beggar; and the Ministry have since been obliged to support him *openly*, which they had done *secretly* before. The other printers in America, except where the army has come, have profitted by the treatment of this man by continuing true to their trust and their country, their customers have been true to them. Nor has an insidious Ministry, owing to this fidelity, been able to impose upon the people of America, as they have done upon the people of England.

August 6. Amidst the various censures which ignorance, or Scotch and ministerial baseness, are wantonly throwing on Admiral Keppel, Englishmen are called upon to remember, and Parliament should make the First Lord of the Admiralty's head pay for it, that the first time this brave man was sent to encounter the French fleet, he had only twenty ships of the line; fortunately the enemy did not appear, otherwise that fleet might have been crushed, notwithstanding the most gallant efforts; our naval power once gone, we are an open prey to our enemies, and might at this moment have been no longer a nation. This is no exaggeration. Dare any man deny the fact; ministerial impudence is unequal to the task; yet when Mr. Keppel, informing himself of the immense superiority of the enemy, wisely returned for more force, we all remember how he was condemned and abused in every company by the Scotch, and the dirty tools of Ministers, whilst that *basest of panders*, the *Editor of the Morning Post*, that vehicle of scandal, villainy, obscenity and prostitution, was immediately employed to tomahawk the reputation of that wise and gallant man, one of the few remaining commanders of the old naval school, because he was a Whig, and an Englishman. Let it never be forgotten, that *Lord Sandwich*, by sending out Mr. Keppel with only twenty ships of the line, to fight an enemy with upwards of thirty, did every thing in his power to *undo the nation*, and that Mr. *Keppel*, by returning, literally *saved his country*.

The Scotch, almost to a man, reprobate the conduct of Admiral Keppel, for his not preserving his station between the French fleet and Brest, when, they say, he could have forced them to continue the fight. But those seamen upon dry land should consider there are many circumstances to be attended to, that may make it prudent in the Admiral to change his situation, and one perhaps above the rest, that the French had three ships of the line more than him.

Tuesday expresses were sent down to every port in England, for an embargo to be immediately laid on all French ships or vessels, and not to let one sail, on any pretence whatever.

The French privateers begin to make their appearance in all parts. An account of the taking of no less than six English vessels is just arrived.

As an additional circumstance that ought to flash shame and conviction in the face of the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Namur, Captain Millibank, a new ship of 90 guns, now in the Medway, is ordered to proceed immediately to join Admiral Keppel, though greatly short of her complement of men, amongst whom are one hundred and sixty out-pensioners, belonging to Greenwich hospital.

Aug. 31. Twenty-one is the number of ships, of whose capture accounts were brought to London on Friday last. Of these eight were Archangel ships, the rest chiefly from Petersburgh and Norway, and all laden with naval stores; such as tar, pitch, turpentine, hemp, timber, &c. This is a loss inexpressible at this time, especially as to the ships from Archangel, from whence no more of such supplies can possibly be drawn, until next summer. And this general mischief was occasioned by two small American privateers in the North-Sea, which indeed is like to be the scene of still further depredations, there being at present not any ship of war whatever cruising in it.

The Levant trade is in the same deplorable way, as no convoys are appointed further than Gibraltar, and the French at the same time entire masters of the Mediterranean. In consequence of this four rich ships were taken very lately, and many more are expected to share the same fate.

When the merchants concerned in the Straits trade went to Lord Sandwich to request convoys up the Levant, he flatly informed them, *he could not furnish them with any.*

By Capt. Yallet, *just arrived at* Baltimore, *from* St. Eustatia, *we have the following fresh Advices, extracted from the* St. Christopher's Gazette, *of the 25th of* November *ult. viz.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, *August* 13.

THE conferences between the Captain Pacha and Count Romanzow are still carrying on, but, it is feared, without any hopes of accommodation. The Russian Envoy, from many circumstances, is fearful that the Porte, in case of a rupture, will serve him as they did the former Minister, previous to the last war, throw him into the Castle of the Seven Towers. He had demanded his free passage, but the Porte will not consent to it, and hath given this equivocal answer.

"They hope that the differences between Russia and the Porte will be amicably adjusted, but if not, the Russian Envoy will find the protection of the general rights of mankind," giving him leave to depart.

The following is an exact translation of the Memorial presented by Monsieur de Stachieff, the Russian Minister, on the 27th of June last, to the Porte, with the Porte's answer to the above Memorial:

"As notwithstanding the care and pains which the under-signed Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of her Majesty, the Empress of all the Russias, hath taken, with as much zeal as justice, to preserve the peace and friendship between the two respective powers, the differences subsisting are already arrived to very disagreeable explications.—He finds, with the most sensible regret, that his commission, in quality of Minister to the Sublime Porte, can be of no effect, nor can any longer subsist. Nothing more remains but to think of his return to his country, with the subjects of his august Mistress, resident in the

[*Turn to the Fourth Page.*]

From the Antigua Gazette, *Sept.* 16, 1778.

To the WEST-INDIA PLANTERS *and* MERCHANTS.

LET me ask you candidly, whether England is the government which *takes care to protect the islands, without loading them with taxes?* Is the interruption of our trade no tax, nor burthen, nor hardship upon us? Have we nothing to complain of in the advanced prices of lumber, and of all the contingencies of Jamaica estates? Does the shock given to the credit of our properties not require our loudest complaints? If these are hardships, they are more terrible than any tax. They are the sure means of embarrassing our fortunes; with this aggravation, that an unwise tax may be repealed, but a *necessity* inherent in the very nature of things no human industry can remove. Since then it appears, that, though we are not absolutely loaded with taxes by England, yet she has given us a poison of so deadly and searching a nature as to baffle the efforts of every antidote, it will not be foreign to our purpose to consider, by adverting to facts, how England has taken care to protect Jamaica.

It has been proved that our trade is not protected; but if there is any one who remains yet hardy enough to dispute the fact, let him tell me to what is owing the advanced rate of insurance upon our vessels, the advances of freight, the advanced price of lumber, and of every other contingency of a West-India estate! From whence, but from the management of those Ministers, who, contrary to every principle of justice or policy, precipitated the nation into a war, for an object which they knew to be unattainable; lulled the islands with the assurance of a protection which they could not give; and obliged us to seek (at greater expence and hazard from distant countries) for those necessaries which had been before supplied from America?

Thus much as to the protection of our trade. Are the islanders in Jamaica better protected within, than its commerce, or its concerns, without? From whence proceeds our dread of a savage and internal enemy, and our apprehension of an external, civilized, formidable one? If these are instances of English protection, I am justified in saying that it is such events as these, *and not the success of America*, which shake the credit of our country, and make our creditors give the preference (which you think they do give) to English home security.

Neglected and defenceless as we are, I protest our only hope of safety seems to depend upon the cultivation of a friendship with America. There is only this opening to retrieve our affairs. If we should have a French war, as the strength of our island cannot protect us from rebellions or invasions, we ought, in true policy, to bend to America, and seek protection under her wing; or if we do make advances to alliances, let us at least convince our neighbours that we are not *inimical* to their interest. Let us not furnish *reasons* for an hostile disposition on her part, nor provoke her resentment, for if we rouse the lion we shall be unable to encounter it; and as we have no reason to confide in our strength, we can hope for security only in some innocent stratagem.

The path before us is open and easy, and it may be just as possible to convert American Indepencency into an advantage as to confirm it a prejudice to us. Should a foreign war break out at this crisis, when the American one languishes for want of the means to carry it on, what protection can we derive from England? Can the mother country, which would not comply with petitions to this effect in time of peace, spare us one regiment, or one additional vessel, in war? What resource have we then but in our policy? America is the ally of France, and we must court her as such, because the tender of alliance with her may retard a French invasion. Our islands at present, like the planters that inhabit them, must endeavour to temporise and protract. Time is of consequence in our affairs; and negociation and treaties have been found, by weak states, of more avail than armies. Thus it was with the Venetians in the time of the Emperor Charles V. When weak, defenceless and pusillanimous, they had to encounter the combined powers of the Emperor, France, and the Pope; and thus it must ever be with all feeble wise states. The policy of Venice, by disuniting, defeated that formidable confederacy which was formed against her; and the policy of Jamaica must endeavour to *qualify* American Independency, if we have no French war, and to make it of service if we have; and to confess the fact, such precaution can never be more requisite than at present. Much is to be transacted for our security, and but little time remains to transact it. In the alarm of an invasion, we shall have no leisure to think of the subtlety of negotiation; because all our subtlety, and all our attention, will be demanded against a domestic enemy.

Consider the enormous inequality between the whites and the negroes of one single island, and you must quickly acknowledge that 14,000 of the former have sufficient cause to fear from 200,000 of the latter, even in times of the most profound peace. What alternative then remains for us in case of a French war (so alarming in contemplation) but to disavow that party which has neither power nor inclination to protect us, and to solicit friendship where we may be assured of protection.

Such are my sentiments upon the past measures of England, upon the conduct of America, and upon the pursuits necessary to the planting interest. These are sentiments which should actuate every proprietor of the islands. If the good people of England cannot be roused to a resentment of past errors, or a sense of present dangers, let us shatch ourselves from the influence of this ominous lethargy, and *prove ourselves not insensible to the true interests of our country.*

The WEST INDIA PLANTERS.

[*By the forgoing address, which seems to have been written and first printed in Jamaica, and shews that the islanders are not thoroughly satisfied with the conduct of the British government towards them, it does not appear that our French allies will meet with any great difficulty in reducing most of the British West India Islands, especially as the terms of capitulation granted to Dominica (and which undoubtedly have been signified to other islands) have been so exceedingly favourable and advantageous to the inhabitants, whose communication, by their surrender, is now no longer cut off with this continent.*]

From the LONDON GENERAL ADVERTISER.

A Speech that never was, and never will be spoken.

Mr. Speaker,

THE new and extraordinary turn that the politics of this country took at the commencement of this reign, and the singular character that they have born from that time to this, are such as form an ample field for serious contemplation. A decisive authority in the direction of affairs seemed, from the first, to be the great object of his Majesty's ambition. Observing, possibly, that his grandfather relinquished, even more than was necessary, the reins of government, and his authority even in domestic concerns, the grandson despised the weakness of his ancestor, though totally innocent, and adopted a passion of a very opposite nature, in the highest degree ———. Jealousy of every servant became his policy; and more attentive to Court intrigue, than to the great maxims of an empire, he commenced his own Minister; and his views have ever been directed, not to the power and affluence of his dominions, not to the harmony and unanimity of their different parts, objects that constitute the laurels of a truly great and wisely ambitious Prince, but to the being master of those of whom he is necessarily the sovereign; and to the collecting into himself all powers and all authority, whether vested by the constitution in the different members of the legislature, or transmitted, by hereditary right and the virtues of their ancestors, to the worthy representatives of ancient families.

The experienced men of the former reign, who thought themselves, in some degree, answerable to the public for the rectitude of their measures, were discarded, as unhandy instruments for the intended system, and as having too much of dignity, from long habit and authority in public affairs, to become at once implicitly obedient to the dictates of a master.

Nor were even the new arrangements immediately persuaded to bear the enfigns and relinquish the power of office; to be the first who submitted to that degradation felt to them unworthy; and some old maxims of the constitution led them to apprehend, that they could not safely give indiscriminate sanction to measures of which they might not themselves approve. Other considerations assailed their pride: To quit those great connections, which, from their earliest knowledge of public affairs, they had been taught to venerate, seemed dishonourable. In short, whether from the character of the individuals to be imbarked, or from the ancient and constitutional principles of government, many obstacles were to be contended with, in order to the carrying the new and favourite system into operation: Such obstacles, indeed, as nothing but an ill opinion of the hearts of the people could give him hope, and nothing but consummate artifice could enable him, to surmount.—Great shew of religion, an ostentatious love of knowledge, and much attention to literary men, were to form the external character of this reign; that by casting a lustre upon the Crown, a shade might be thrown over the meanness of its Ministers.

The system failed not of its proper instruments, and though generally shunned by the wise and honourable, has been supported by the rash and profligate. And what have been the effects of such a system? They are too mournful and too extensive to be easily described. They shew, by sad experience, how unwisely we have quitted those modes of government by which our empire had grown great and powerful; and how dreadfully that Monarch is deceived, who prefers obedience to counsel, and wishes to direct rather than to be advised; who, by assailing the principles of individuals, has rendered the national council merely ministerial; has made subserviency the merit of his Ministers; despised the advice of his people; and substituted his own follies for the wisdom of the nation.

No measures appeared exceptionable to ministers of such a complection. One only of many successive administrations sacrificed its station to its principle. A mode of Colonial finance was adopted, foolish beyond example, if it looked for revenue; wicked beyond what is usually supposed, if additional employments and new means of corruption were its object; but in practice most absurd: because, if under all their disadvantages the Colonies were able to pay the tax, they were likewise able to resist it. The experiment, however, was tried; they resisted, and resisted furiously. The tax was immediately repealed, and the good will of the Colonies as immediately restored to us. Taxes were again imposed; and now, forsooth, it became a matter of honour and perseverance, that those taxes should be inforced, as if his M—— had mistaken his American subjects for his foreign enemies, and thought it for the dignity of his Crown to ruin his Colonies. But to trace the minutiæ no further, our Colonies have been driven into open resistance; and at an expence of public treasure, that might have procured us respect and commerce in every part of the globe, forced to form a treaty with their natural enemies.

What then is to be done? Our Parliament has acted inconsistently, and our Ministers have occasionally so flatly contradicted the Parliament, that America can have no reliance on any terms offered by Great-Britain as a superior State. Nothing ought to have been held more sacred than her ancient charters; and if they were esteemed weak in the eye of Parliament, no treaty can bind that is not founded upon independence. If then you will treat with them, their independence must be first acknowledged; they can treat with you safely upon no other terms. And the single question is, Whether you shall acknowledge their independence, and thereby secure to yourselves a valuable commerce; or whether you shall vainly claim an authority over them which you cannot enforce, while their independence will be acknowledged, and their commerce enjoyed by all the rest of the world besides?

The trade which they have by treaty bestowed on France is the wages of assistance that France has furnished. To declare war with France, in order to defeat that treaty, is to cement her interests with those of America, who is bound in honour to make that treaty good. Be not haughty, therefore, with the United States, who can be great in defiance of you, but without whose assistance you are nothing. Accept of what may yet be had. France has obtained a valuable, but by no means the greater portion of her commerce. Make terms, like a parent with her child. Accept, in the decline of life, what filial affection may induce America to give you. Do not insist on the right of chastisement, which you cannot inflict; acknowledge independence, if necessary; at any rate be reconciled. Look round for Ministers in whom we may all confide, and above all, on whom America can have some reliance. Name your Ministers, and support them; and crush that system that has brought us to the brink of ruin.

From the LONDON GENERAL ADVERTISER.

To the K I N G.

WHEN the constitutional liberties of a free and powerful people are invaded by those, who ought to be the guardians and protectors of their rights and privileges —when they violate the great laws of nature, by assuming a pre-eminence over their fellow-subjects, to divest them of those peculiar blessings they enjoy—when they stretch forth the arm of oppression, and strive to introduce arbitrary power—when anarchy and confusion are seated upon the throne of tranquility, and when destruction to the empire, and slavery to the people, are the sole objects of their iniquitous pursuit—it is the indispensable duty of a King to stand forth the champion of his people, and, by the influence of his prerogative, remove out of authority those men who have dared to transgress the laws of the land. But you, Sir, have acquiesced with your Ministers principles. You rather listened with attention to the injudicial assertions of those sycophants, than to the unerring truths which have been, from time to time, laid before you. Petitions and remonstrances, with which your people have approached your Throne with the greatest submission, have you scornfully rejected, and obstinately persisted in the pursuit of those measures which your Ministry had adopted; and they have nearly compleated the work which they undertook. Had you not a sufficient warning of the disposition of America, from the effect which the STAMP ACT had upon them, which your Parliament, through the wise interposition of a Chatham, repealed; did they not, in that single circumstance, convince you they were not to be made passively obedient to every designing purpose of your Ministry? They were jealous of every system which tended to destroy their liberties, and were conscious, when that was gone, slavery would consequently ensue, and therefore they opposed every measure of an evil Administration, and they resisted, with the spirit of true liberty, those extended strides towards the completion of their ruin. When you ascended to the Throne of your ancestors, and took the reins of government into your hands, you found your kingdoms involved in a war with your enemies, in support of the honour and dignity of your Crown. Every Briton espoused the public cause, and chearfully contributed to the support of a most just and necessary war, every progressive period of which crowned us with new victories, and spread the glorious alarm of our successes upon the wings of Fame; these were the effects of your Ministers abilities, they advised in wisdom, whilst your commanders acted with courage and prudence, and your people rejoiced to see the fabric of English glory rising beyond the reach of your enemies. But, Sir, whether it was through the prejudice of education, or that you became infatuated by the poisonous insinuations of Court sycophants, or whether you were satiated with your victories, a change of men introduced a change of measures, and the glory of England was sullied with a most inglorious peace; and these men have been, either actively, or by their agents, from that time, until the commencement of the unjust contest with that people, who were once your subjects on the other side of the Atlantic, striving with the most unremitted attention to enslave England through the medium of America.

After the repeal of the stamp-act, the sceptre of peaceful tranquility was again swayed, and love and unity was for a while established; but the spirit of resentment seems to have lain dormant, whilst foreign powers frequently insulted us; and for want of wisdom in your Ministers, and courage to enforce retaliation, the honour of England was neglected. Your natural enemies, Sir, were not the objects which would rouse their inactivity to action, or the insults of your enemies call them forth to unsheathe their sword. No, Sir, pride and ambition were the acting principles which stimulated their ungenerous hearts, and Britons were the objects of their lustful malignancy. A period at length arrived, in which those destructive engines of lawless power, the oppressive acts against America, were set in motion, and, Sir, your advisers in that case vainly believed, and ignorantly asserted, that the Americans would tamely acquiesce with every measure they should adopt. This was their public declaration, and probably their private opinion; yet Sir, we find they erred in judgment—they were egregiously mistaken. The Americans rejected your measures, they resisted the forces you had sent there to reduce them to obedience. You were foretold of the consequences which would ensue; but all the force of reasoning was exerted in vain, all the power of eloquence was used without effect. You were told by that great statesman the Earl of Chatham, "*All "your attempts to impose servitude upon them*" would terminate in concession.—Speaking of those acts of Parliament, he says, "*They must be repealed. You will repeal "them. I pledge myself for it, you will in the end repeal "them.*"—These predictions, Sir, were not prophecies (if I may be allowed the distinction). He foresaw the events from the means pursued; they were the evident consequences of such causes. Though his wisdom was so universally acknowledged, no attention was paid to him by men who had gained the confidence of your royal ear —he was neglected and despised.

The Americans, at length, conscious of the ruinous devastion which was likely to ensue, in the spirit of true submission to their Sovereign, petitioned for peace, by the repeal of those acts which were the causes of the war; 3000 miles did they send their petition, which you despised, and to which you would not condescend to give an answer, but, by a resolution of your Senate, branded them with the epithet of rebels.—Look back, Sir, and see what this produced: They were inspired with the spirit of liberty, they were animated by virtue, which raised their resentment upon the pinnacle of honour, and brought forth their declaration of independency. At length, Sir, when every effort towards conquest was ineffectual, your Ministry again deceived you by an Ignis Fatuus—they propose conciliatory plans, when, I fear,

they are too late, especially if proposed by them, and are ready to involve you in a war with a powerful enemy.

Consider the wretched situation your country is reduced to, by their ignorance and their ambition. It is these, and such as these, that have from time to time pursued the destruction of England, from one degree of oppression to another, until their progress was stopt by the glorious resentment of an extensive Continent of our descendants.

Suffer me, Sir, to reason with you. Have not the long series of blunders which Administration have been guilty of, been sufficient to prove that the good of their country was not their object? Have not their frequent miscarriages convinced you they delighted in anarchy and confusion, more than the people's enjoyment of peaceful liberty? Those men you have placed so much confidence in have slighted you. And have they not made you believe their dis-esteem was a proof of their loyalty to your person? They have stigmatized the professed champions of loyalty and liberty with the epithets of factious supporters of rebels; and, Sir, they persuaded you the Americans were poltroons and cowards; but, Sir, they have convinced you they are bold and courageous.

I believe there is yet a possibility of succeeding to the friendship of America. I believe, Sir, there are men yet to be found who are able to court it, without lessening the honour of England or demeaning themselves, and conducting that friendship to the commercial advantage of your people, and to the terror of your enemies.

Whilst the salvation of your country is yet to be found, neglect not the means, Sir, of promoting it. Rouse yourself from all inactivity. Remove from about your person, and out of all authority, those men who have so long deluded you, and reward them according to their deserts. Call into Administration men who are like pure gold, free from all dross; who are uncorrupted by the influence of self-interest; and, Sir, let this be your fixed resolution and invariable rule,—"That the hypocrite reign not, lest the people be ensnared."

CATO.

BASSETERRE, (St. Kitt's) Nov. 28.

Yesterday the Cork fleet arrived here, under convoy of the Winchelsea of 32 guns and the Lynx sloop of 18.

CHARLESTOWN, (South-Carolina) *Nov.* 4.

The master of a French snow just arrived in fifteen days from Point Petre, Guadaloupe, reports that the conquest of Dominica by the French troops under the command of the Marquis de Bouille, was to be succeeded by a general attack, at one and the same time, upon the islands of Antigua, St. Christopher, Montserat, St. Vincent, and Granada.

Nov. 5. On Monday last a French letter of mark brig arrived here from Cape Francois: A few days before she met with a flag of truce vessel from New-York, with packets from the British Commissioners directed for North-Carolina, which the Frenchman thinking somewhat extraordinary, he took out the crew and replaced them with some of his own sailors, expecting to receive more satisfactory information here. When he left the Cape two British ships of the line, four frigates and two brigs were cruizing off that port, and had taken several valuable prizes; but four ships of the line and as many frigates were daily expected from Toulon by way of Martinique.

The present unsettled state of European politics, and the probability of America being soon relieved from being the scene of action, have already operated in favour of our public credit; and it is a fact, that orders have been received here within these few days to have monies to a considerable amount, being the proceeds of cargoes sent hither from the Dutch and Danish West-Indies, invested in our funds.

Nov. 12. The flag of truce destined for North-Carolina, mentioned in our last to have been taken by a French letter of marque, arrived here three days after her captor. The vessel was restored to Lieutenant Kaby, the commander, and after being supplied with such necessaries as he stood in need of, was ordered to depart, which he did on Saturday last.

Captain William Dunscombe, of the sloop Eagle, is just arrived here in thirteen days from Turks Island, and informs us, that about the beginning of October an armed French sloop, carrying 12 guns and 80 men, 50 of whom were Spaniards, arrived at the Grand Key, where a flag came to them from the inhabitants, requiring their errand. They received for answer that they must surrender to his Most Christian Majesty, agreeable to the articles of capitulation, of which a copy was sent; and that if they refused to comply, they would meet with very harsh treatment. Any resistance the inhabitants could make, being barely 100, and entirely unprovided with arms, appearing ineffectual, they complied with the terms offered. The commander of the sloop appointed Mr. George Ball, an inhabitant, to be Chief Magistrate, till a Governor should arrive from Cape Francois, who was daily looked for when our informant left the Key. The sloop, in twelve hours after her arrival, sailed on her return for the Cape.

BALTIMORE, *December* 22.

A few days since, a new schooner, commanded by Capt. Dean, laden with salt, bound from Portsmouth, in Virginia, to this port, was most unfortunately wrecked on the Tangiers, in Chesapeake. Ten people, some of them gentlemen passengers, out of 14 who were on board, unhappily perished. Amongst these unfortunates was Capt. Benjamin Chew, a brave and worthy young gentleman, who had but lately escaped from Forton prison, in England, and was, when this fatal event took place, in sight of his native shore.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 5.

On Tuesday, the 22d ult. arrived here, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire, Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States. And

On Thursday, the 24th ult. His Excellency the President, the Honourable Vice President and the Supreme Executive Council of this State, waited on him with the following Address:

To His Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Esq; General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States of America.*

May it please your Excellency,

ADDRESSES are, too often, the language of unmeaning compliment and empty ceremony; but we approach you, Sir, with far different sentiments, such as become freemen, in the hour of gratitude and affection, to express, and a patriot General to receive. The present contest is the most important to the liberty of mankind that has ever happened in the world. And while we acknowledge with reverence the favour of Providence in other respects, we cannot overlook its goodness in giving and preserving a life endeared to America by a series of services, virtues and successes, which have yet no parallel in the annals of mankind.

Pennsylvania, Sir, in particular has had too recent experience of the blessings flowing from those services and virtues, to be silent when her capital is again favoured with your presence. And we express but too imperfectly our own, and the feelings of her virtuous sons, whom we now have the honour to represent, while we offer our most ardent wishes, that, as you have been the great deliverer of our common country, you may long live its first and most illustrious citizen; and at a late, a very late hour, receive the reward which Heaven alone can bestow upon merit so transcendent.

JOSEPH REED, PRESIDENT.

His EXCELLENCY's *Answer.*

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Council,

I FEEL myself at a loss to express the grateful sense I have of the too indulgent testimony of the attention and esteem, with which you have been pleased to honour me in your polite address. If my well meant endeavours in this important contest have been in any degree conducive to the safety of America in general, or the advantage of this state in particular, they are more than repaid by so flattering and honourable a mark of the approbation of its virtuous citizens. My reverence for the Representatives of the people makes me happy in receiving it through that channel, and my first wish is, by fresh proofs of my zeal, to justify a continuance of their confidence. I ardently hope, that a perseverance in the same patriotic dispositions and exertions throughout these states, which have already brought our affairs so far towards a prosperous conclusion, will speedily crown them with final success, and establish the happiness of our common country on the firm basis of peace, freedom and independence.

G. WASHINGTON.

On Tuesday last the Magistrates of this city waited on His Excellency General Washington, and addressed him in the following words:

SIR,

WE, the Magistrates of the city of Philadelphia, with hearts warm with affection and veneration, beg leave to address and congratulate your Excellency on your arrival here in health, after the fatigues and dangers of two important campaigns, wherein you have defeated the designs of a cruel invading enemy, sent by the unrelenting King and Parliament of Britain to enslave a *free People.*

By the vigilance and military prowess of your Excellency and the brave Army under your command, we now in this city enjoy *Peace Freedom* and *Independence;* and we hope, worthy Sir, that you will see the same compleatly established throughout the Thirteen United States, which will redound immortal honour to you, Sir, and to your country for so great and good a man.

To which His Excellency was pleased to reply:

To the MAGISTRATES of the City of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my warmest thanks for the honour you do me in your obliging address. Such a distinguished proof of the affection of my fellow citizens, manifested by so respectable a body as the Magistrates of the city of Philadelphia, cannot but afford me the most sensible pleasure.

I congratulate you, Gentlemen, that this state is again in possession of its capitol; and I sincerely hope that a persevering exercise of the same national virtues which have hitherto frustrated the designs of the enemy, will perpetuate to this city a full enjoyment of all the blessings which have been the objects of the present glorious and important contest.

A gentleman from East-Jersey informs, that of 20 sail of outward-bound vessels lying near the Narrows, under convoy of the Juno, 14 were said to be either sunk or run ashore in the late snow storm; and that those which rode out the storm, sailed from the Narrows yesterday se'nnight.

Last Friday the Managers began drawing the Second Class of the United States Lottery, at the College.

In CONGRESS, December 18, 1778.

WHEREAS it is represented to Congress, that it will be more agreeable to adventurers in the Lottery of the United States, to have the blanks drawn as well as the prizes, and that the public will thereby have an opportunity, during the time of drawing, to purchase the tickets which may remain unsold at the commencement thereof,

Resolved, That the Managers be directed to draw the blanks and prizes of the second class of the said lottery.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

TREASURY-OFFICE, December 19, 1778.

Ordered, That after the first day of January next the sale of the said tickets be continued by the Managers of the Lottery, in the city of Philadelphia, and in no other place.

In consequence of the above resolve of Congress, the Managers acquaint the public, that after the first day of January next, the time the Lottery commences drawing, tickets will be sold by the Managers at their office, where the Check Clerk, with a majority of the Managers, will attend, in order that the adventurers may be assured the tickets bought are not drawn. The above sale of tickets will be made from 8 o'clock in the morning till 11, the time the drawing commences, and from 5 till 7 o'clock in the afternoon, and at no other time or place.

[The different Printers throughout the States are requested to continue the above while the drawing continues.]

The following Intelligence is taken from Rivington's *and* Robertson's *New-York Papers.*

By the Halifax Packet, *Captain* Boulderson, *in ten Weeks from* Falmouth, *we have the following Advices.*

LONDON.

Sept. 24. The Navy Board are going to try the experiment how sloops of war, brig rigged, will answer in the service; for which purpose a new sloop, launched at Limehouse about 14 days since, and called the Childers, is now rigging at Deptford as a brig.

October 4. We are told that a negociation is certainly begun, in order to put a stop to the differences subsisting between our court and that of Versailles, by the intervention of the court of Madrid, which court, so far from joining the French, we are assured, is very averse to the treaty between the French and Americans.

A squadron of Russian men of war, which, according to treaty, the Empress of Russia is to furnish England with, in case of a foreign war, are now ready to put to sea, and are very shortly to arrive at Spithead.

In the above squadron are a number of English, Scotch, and Irish officers, all of whom have been raised to preferment by the Empress of Russia.

Russia and Spain are now exerting their utmost abilities in order to put an end to the present hostilities commenced between Great-Britain and France.

October 5. It is somewhat extraordinary, says a correspondent, that nothing has transpired relative to the Council held on Wednesday, the 23d of September, when the plan of pacification which the mediating powers have proposed, in order to restore the tranquility of Europe and America, was examined and adjusted.

I. That the proclamation of his Britannic Majesty, declaring the inhabitants of the Thirteen Provinces Rebels, and the declaration of Congress, avowing the Independency of the said Provinces, shall be held null and void in all respects.

II. That the antient charter, by which the Colonies were established, shall be confirmed and ratified in every particular, without alteration or diminution.

III. That no extraordinary tax or imposition shall be demanded of them, under the authority of government, by any of its officers; but in case their assistance should be requisite, from the pressing necessities of the nation, either on account of war, or any other extremity, they engage on such occasions to help in furnishing men and money according to their ability, and with as much readiness and loyalty as in the war of 1755.

IV. That instead of the Americans having Representatives in the British Senate, they shall choose a deputy for each Province, who shall be resident in London in the quality of agent, (to be paid by the province which deputes them) to superintend and take care of the interest of the province, and to transact every business relative to it with the Secretary of State for the American Department.

His Majesty, with a view to further the success of this plan of pacification, has thought proper to prorogue his Parliament from the 20th of October to the 26th of November, in order to have time to advise his allies of it, and to receive their answers, that he may be able to lay before his Parliament at their meeting, such intelligence as shall prove satisfactory relative to so important and interesting a subject.

Oct. 7. A gentleman who arrived with the last packet from France, says, that Calais is crouded with English subjects, waiting there for passage boats to carry them over, as an order had been issued at Paris for all the English, within a certain distance from the sea ports, to depart that kingdom immediately, on failure of which their effects are to be confiscated, and their persons imprisoned.

Copy of a private letter from Minden, Sept. 21.

"My last advices from Bohemia speak of nothing but the great scarcity of provisions in the different armies, and that it is already so very cold in the woods and mountains of that kingdom, that the men suffer much. They add, the Prussians will not be able to keep their ground much longer, much less to enjoy winter quarters in Bohemia, unless the Russians arrive in time, when the King is determined to attack the Emperor at all events in his fortified camp."

Advice was yesterday received from Ireland, that many gentlemen of that kingdom, in order to strengthen the hands of government, have opened a subscription for raising a very considerable sum of money for fitting out large armed vessels, to be employed in the government service for the defence of that kingdom, and also to raise a regiment of soldiers for the same laudable purpose.

Extract of a letter from Jersey, September 31.

"The French are making great preparations for an attack somewhere, and that very nigh. At Grauville, almost immediately opposite to this island, and indeed but a few leagues from us, they have 12 battalions of foot ready to embark: At St. Maloes they have 10 battalions ready to join the rest. We have this day got the Jupiter, of 50 guns; the Acteon, of 44; Hyena, of 28, and a sloop of 14 guns, all cruizing off the islands for our protection. Two more ships of war are to reinforce the above."

NEW-PORT *December* 3.

Yesterday arrived here several families of the loyal refugees from Massachusetts-Bay, who have been stripped by the rebel Committees; many of them reduced from a state of affluence to the greatest want and distress.

NEW-YORK, *December* 22.

The rebel privateers Hornet and Santapee have captured the privateer Three Friends of this port, and a schooner, name unknown, bound for the east end of Long-Island.

Last Sunday se'nnight, a sloop with a white bottom was seen overset about five leagues from Sandy-Hook, and 'tis supposed every soul perished that was on board: 'Tis said she appeared to be outward bound.

Thursday last returned from a cruize, the privateer brig Dunmore, Captain Goodrich, and brought in with him a sloop from Virginia for Bermuda, loaded with flour, bread, &c. &c.

Friday last the privateer schooner Gambier, Captain Carew, belonging to Mr. Goodrich, returned from a cruize, and brought in with him the sloop America, from Cape Francois, for Baltimore, loaded with rum, sugar, and hats.

Last Monday se'nnight, in lat. 36, 20, Captain Carew run ashore a very fine Bermuda sloop of 14 guns called the Revival, loaded with flour and tobacco.

The 28th of last month, in lat. 20, there was a most bloody engagement between Capt. Smith, in a privateer brig belonging to Jamaica, of 16 guns, and a ship of 18 six pounders, called the General Moultrey, from South-Carolina, Newton, master, when the former was forced to yield with the loss of many men, and was carried into Charlestown. Capt. Smith had seven musket balls lodged in his body, when Capt. Newton's people boarded him, neither would he suffer his colours to be struck.

We hear that a party of French from Martinico have lately landed at some of the out-ports of St. Kitts, burnt some houses and went off the same night by the light of them. From this we may conclude, that the report we had last Friday of that island being in the hands of the French is void of foundation.

Last Thursday a sloop laden with arms and gunpowder, bound from the Mississippi to Philadelphia, was brought into this port by the Columbus, one of our privateers. Mr. James Willing of Philadelphia was in this prize, and removed into custody on board his Majesty's ship the Ardent.

On Thursday arrived the Enterprize, tender to the Rose frigate, Lieut. Lock, Commander, with the Dove sloop from James River for New-England, laden with bread, flour and tobacco.

December 24. On the 11th instant Admiral Byron sailed, supposed for the West-Indies.

December 26. The Parliament stands prorogued to the 26th of November, when it is expected his Majesty will open the Session.

260014

dominions of the Sublime Porte, and with all their effects. In conſequence, and in conformity to the rights of mankind, which every power regards as ſacred and inviolable, even in the midſt of open war, the underwritten demands, as well for himſelf as for all the other ſubjects of his auguſt Sovereign, the permiſſion or neceſſary paſſports, in order that they may depart the dominions of the Sublime Porte with every thing which does or may belong, as well to the underwritten, as to the other ſubjects of her Imperial Majeſty, the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, and in ſuch a manner as it may be fixed by a public notification to all thoſe merchants and others, who have affairs in this country, to give them ſufficient time to finiſh their buſineſs, and to get themſelves in readineſs to depart without loſs of time, in order that all thoſe who are come into the dominions of the Sublime Porte, may enjoy that public faith and protection which a treaty and ſolemn peace, concluded between the two powers, aſſured them of.

" Convinced of the magnanimity, of the moderation, and of the prudence of his Imperial Majeſty, the Grand Signor, the underwritten does not entertain a doubt but that he will readily conſent, and that without violating the ſacred obligations of the rights of the people, he will immediately, and without reſerve, agree to a requiſition ſo juſt, inaſmuch as the detention of his predeceſſor, Mr. le Reſident D'Obreſtrow, during the laſt war, only ſerved, as is well known, to render more difficult, in the end, the means of eſtabliſhing a ſalutary peace."

(Signed) " De Stachieff."

To this Memorial the Porte, by the Reis Effendi, gave a verbal anſwer to the Sieur Piſani, the Firſt Interpreter of the Ruſſian Legation, which was afterwards written by the Beilicki Effendi, in the following words:

" The Memorial that Monſieur the Envoy, our friend, preſented a few days ago, containing the requiſition that the firmans (paſſports) neceſſary for his voyage ſhould be given him, and he be permitted to return to his court, was directly carried to the Grand Vizir, and afterwards laid at the foot of the throne of the Grand Signor: After that it was ſent to the illuſtrious Ulmas, and to the Rigliali of this eternal Empire.

" Although the ſame day that the Envoy preſented the Memorial, containing the ultimatum of his court, he hath declared, that from thence he hath no longer any full powers, and did not explain himſelf as to any ulterior matter contained in that ultimatum, this eternal Empire has, nevertheleſs, done nothing which was contrary to the maintenance of the peace, and the obſervation of treaties. And though it ſees that the Envoy has no longer any full powers, it concludes, notwithſtanding, from the letter addreſſed to the Grand Vizir by our friend the Field Marſhal Count Romanzow, that he is deſirous of peace. In conſequence thereof, the Porte diſpatched two honourable Vizirs, in quality of Plenipotentaries, to whom was recommended induſtry and ſtudy for the preſervation of the peace. Of this alſo advice was ſent to our friend the Field Marſhal. If Ruſſia then, in conſidering the diſcreet conduct of the Porte, and in obſerving that its deſires tended only to fulfil the ſtipulations ſworn between them, would on her ſide ſhew diſpoſitions equally tending to cloſe and bind a peace, then the treaty would be preſerved without any change: But if Ruſſia is determined to inſiſt on things contrary to peace, what deſtiny has reſolved muſt arrive.

" Seeing therefore that, in attending to the event, nothing, on our part, hath been done to create ſuſpicions, the Envoy's demand to depart contains, naturally, a declaration of war; and as in caſe of compliance with his demand, we grant him liberty to depart, it is viſible that the firſt ſtep will be attributed to the Sublime Porte, and that it will be publiſhed throughout the world, that, in ſending the Miniſter back, it has declared war; the illuſtrious Ulms and Miniſter of the eternal empire cannot, therefore, in any wiſe conſent to ſuch departure.

" As long as the Ruſſian Empire does not break the peace, in committing hoſtilities, the Envoy ſhall be treated by the Sublime Porte in the ſame manner he has been till this moment, and on the ſame footing as all other foreign Miniſters who are in the greateſt friendſhip and eſteem.

" If the all-powerful God has, in his decree, determined otherwiſe, and that Ruſſia ſhall cut the bands of friendſhip, by a violation of the peace, there is no doubt but that even then the Sublime Porte will treat Monſieur the Envoy with all poſſible mildneſs, ſuch as is conſiſtent with her principles and magnanimity."

Warſaw, Sept. 14. We have it reported here, as certain, that a peace will enſue between the Turks and Ruſſians, and that 30,000 troops of the latter will join the Pruſſian army.

Toulon, Sept. 8. The Gracieux frigate, commanded by M. de Vialis, took on the 24th of Auguſt, on the coaſt of Barbary, an Engliſh ſhip, called the Great-Britain, Captain James Carnichef, from Tetuan for Algiers. She had a cargo of wood, and 57 Moors on board, who, with the cargoe, were ordered to be given up to the Mooriſh owners, but the ſhip is ſeized. The ſame frigate has taken a ſloop, named the Zephyr, of 14 guns, and 100 men, commanded by Sir Thomas Weſt, grandſon to the Admiral of that name. They are all performing quarantine at the Lazaret at Toulon.

Leghorn, Sept. 11. We have received advice that an Engliſh veſſel, from Port Mahon, met lately with a French chebec, which had taken a rich Engliſh merchant ſhip, laden with all ſorts of cloths, ſuppoſed to be for this port, and which the chebec was carrying into Marſeilles; but that the Engliſh ſhip retook her prize, and carried it into Port Mahon.

Leyden, Sept. 28. The capture of the French Eaſt-Indiaman, named the Duke de Fitz James, is confirmed. She was taken off the Azores, and ſent for Plymouth. She is valued at two millions of livres, Tournois.

LONDON, October 3.

On the 22d inſt. being their Majeſties Coronation, the grand dock at Hull, being the largeſt in England, was opened for the admiſſion of ſhips, when the Manchеſter, belonging to Meſſ. Stainforth and Ramſay, of that place, went in firſt, ornamented with a great number of flags, of various nations; the Favourite, belonging to Philip Green, Eſq; of 1000 tons burthen, the largeſt ſhip in that port, followed after. The whole proceſſion was accompanied with the loudeſt acclamations of above 20,000 ſpectators aſſembled on the occaſion, attended with the firing of cannon from both the ſhips and the battery on the dock ſide, as alſo a grand *feu de joye* by the Royal Invalids belonging to the Garriſon, and the Nottinghamſhire Militia. After the proceſſion, the Gentlemen Proprietors breakfaſted on board the Manchеſter. At noon there was a moſt ſumptuous entertainment at the Guildhall, at which above 300 of the principal Gentlemen and inhabitants were entertained. It was ſuch a day of univerſal rejoicing as was never known in Hull. At night the Favourite made a moſt glorious appearance in the Dock, being ornamented with a grand tranſparent lantern, and above 120 lights.

We learn, by the laſt mails from Holland, that the armies of the King of Pruſſia and Prince Henry have at length effected a junction, by a ſeries of the moſt maſterly manœuvres; and that, on this occaſion, Prince Henry, in particular, has diſplayed a generalſhip, which exceeds even his moſt diſtinguiſhed operations during the courſe of the laſt war. By this means, and the preſent poſition of the Royal army, the Auſtrians have been obliged to abandon their impregnable camp, in order to cover Prague; and, ſhould the Pruſſians come up with them in the plains, before they can take poſſeſſion of the ſtrong grounds in the neighbourhood of that city, we may ſoon expect to hear of one of the moſt bloody and deciſive battles which have been fought for many centuries.

The ſame letters ſay the Count of A. the great favourite of the King of Pruſſia, was in diſgrace, and ſoon to be tried for diſobedience of orders. He had been ſent with a detachment, from the King's camp, to join the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, who, ſoon after his arrival, ordered him to go, at the head of ſome troops, and occupy ſome riſing grounds. The Count, however, declined the ſervice, alledging that, as Aid-de-camp-general, he could receive no orders but from his Majeſty in perſon; and during this demur the happy moment was loſt, and a party of Auſtrians took poſſeſſion of the heights. The Prince put him immediately under arreſt, and ſent him with a ſtrong guard to the King, who has ordered him to be cloſe confined in the fortreſs of ———, till a proper Court-martial can be appointed to take cognizance of his crime, and it is generally thought he will be ſhot. What renders this affair the more extraordinary is, that, till this unlucky period, he was always conſidered as a very gallant officer.

The Amelia, ———, from Nantz for the Weſt-Indies, and the Spy, an American ſchooner, from ditto to New-London, are taken by the Beazley privateer of Jerſey, and carried into that port.

A ſmall French privateer of 18 men and a boy, which has taken ſix or ſeven veſſels, moſtly colliers, in the North Channel, was taken on Sunday laſt by a cutter from Haſtings, of 12 guns, after a long chaſe, in which ſhe was ſo much ſtrained by carrying ſail, that they took out the people and brought them priſoners to Haſtings, and ſunk the privateer.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, Sept. 9.

" A large Dutch ſhip, which was taken ſome time ſince by the Kite cutter, laden with ready made maſts for France, came up this river laſt week, and now lies moored in Rocheſter-reach."

The almoſt total ruin of the city of Smyrna, the centre of the Levant trade, has occaſioned the loſs of many millions to merchants of Marſeilles.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Sept. 30.

" This morning arrived at Spithead the Squirrel man of war, Capt. Harvey, from the Coaſt of Guinea, and a large ſnow from St. Domingo for America, laden with rum, ſugar, &c. firſt taken by the Savage ſloop of war, who put people on board to bring her to England, but they were overpowered by the Americans left on board, and afterwards retaken by the Squirrel."

Intelligence being received that a number of ſhips were loading up the Baltic with all kinds of naval ſtores for the ſervice of the French fleet, the Admiralty have ordered an additional number of cruizers into the North Seas, to intercept them on their paſſage home.

Extract of a letter from the Groyne, Sept. 9.

" An American privateer, of 24 guns, arrived here the 5th inſt. having a ſmall Engliſh privateer and two other prizes in company, which ſhe had taken off Cape Finiſterre. One of the prizes is a veſſel from the Straits, and the other from Ireland, of no great value."

The Warſpite letter of marque has taken a French ſnow privateer of ten guns, and ſent her into Milford. The privateer had three ranſomers on board.

The St. Foin, a French ſhip of about 350 tons, bound from St. Domingo for St. Maloes, is taken by the Who-would-have-thought-it, a privateer, and ſent into Falmouth.

A large ſhip from Norway, laden with maſts, &c. bound to Bourdeaux, is taken by the Alexander privateer of Briſtol, and ſent for Plymouth.

The Delight, of Liverpool, has taken a large ſhip and carried her into that port, bound from Archangel for Marſeilles.

Fourteen ſail of colliers were loſt laſt Sunday morning off Sunderland, and moſt of the crews periſhed.

Orders are given for his Majeſty's ſhip Superbe, of 74 guns, to be fitted out as a flag-ſhip, on board of which Admiral Hughes is to ſail for his ſtation in India, along with eight of the firſt ſhips that may be ready for ſailing.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, October 1.

Arrived the Andromeda man of war, Capt. Brine, from a cruize in the Bay, in which he has ſent three prizes into Plymouth."

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar September 4.

" Five Ruſſian frigates, from 18 to 40 guns, are now lying here. The Enterprize has ſent in here a very valuable ſhip from the French Weſt-Indies, bound up the Straits to Marſeilles. The Levant and Alarm have alſo taken three French coaſters from the ports in the Bay, bound up the Mediterranean, and alſo taken an American veſſel bound from the Continent to Cadiz. Our letters from England expreſs a fear of ſafety for this garriſon, though we have none for ourſelves; with the men we have we ſhould tire out the patience of the combined fleets of both France and Spain."

Several of the principal Under-writers at Lloyd's have agreed not to put their names in future to any French policy of inſurance.

Every article furniſhed by Smyrna has got up near 20 per cent. ſince the account of the dreadful earthquake and fire in that city.

The Angola, Skurt, from Guadaloupe, with woollen cloth and muſkets, for South-Carolina, was taken the tenth of Auguſt, and carried into Halifax.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Sept. 29.

" Sailed yeſterday a cutter with diſpatches for Admiral Keppel; and this evening we learn by the Sherburne cutter juſt arrived, that ſhe left Admiral Keppel's fleet all well yeſterday off the Lizard. The fleet, on their return, are to rendezvous at Torbay, orders being arrived at this port for proviſions of all kinds to be ſent round there for that purpoſe againſt the tenth of October, and we are very buſy in ſhipping them."

Lloyd's Book, Oct. 2. L'Modeſte, a French Eaſt-India ſhip, homeward-bound from China, and very rich, 1200 tons burthen, is taken by the Porcupine of ſixteen guns, Capt. Finch, and carried into Plymouth. There are but two in the French ſervice of that burthen.

Le Ferme, taken by the Tartar, is a ſmall ſhip, and not worth 100,000l.

It was yeſterday morning ſtrongly reported in the city, that two more homeward bound French Indiamen are taken within a few leagues of Port l'Orient, by two Guernſey and one Jerſey privateers. The ſaid ſhips were very deeply laden, having diſpoſed of their guns in the Eaſt-Indies (not knowing hoſtilities were commenced between England and France) in order to make room for piece goods.

The Porcupine ſloop was on her voyage from Liſbon for England when ſhe fell in with the Modeſte. Her lading chiefly conſiſts of tea, and her value is eſtimated at 300,000l.

The Hon. Capt. Finch has been remarkably fortunate in taking rich prizes, for beſides the Le Modeſte, French Eaſt-Indiaman, brought into Plymouth, he lately took a large French ſhip, called the Cæſar, with an American cargo (eſtimated at 20,000l. value) conſiſting of 284 hogſheads of the beſt York and James River tobacco.

A ſhip of 400 tons, from Martinico for France, with ſugar, cotton, coffee and indigo, was taken by the Sally letter of marque the 12th of September laſt, and carried into Liſbon.

Upwards of Forty Thouſand Pounds in ſpecie on board the Modeſte Eaſt-Indiaman brought into Plymouth is Engliſh property, and was ſhipped in India to be brought to Europe, as no Bills could be got on any nation, and they had no advices of any diſpute between France and England; the circumſtances of her being taken, therefore, is very fortunate for the ſhippers; had the money arrived ſafe in France, there is no doubt but it would have been ſeized as Engliſh property, and confiſcated by the Crown, whereas now it will be delivered up to the owners on payment of the freight.

Extract of a letter from Deal, October 1.

" This day arrived here fifteen ſail of the Leeward Iſland fleet, which, with the Florida, that arrived yeſterday, make the whole of the ſhips belonging to the port of London. The ſhips for the ports in the Iriſh channel left them in lat. 50, long. 9.

The Royal Charlotte, of 30 guns, a privateer, is now fitting out in the river at her Majeſty's expence, and her Majeſty's ſhare of the prize money is to be given to the crew.

Yeſterday morning advice was received at the Admiralty, that the Milford frigate, Sir Chaloner William Bunbury, had been chaſed upwards of 52 hours by four French men of war, but by the goodneſs of her ſailing eſcaped being taken.

A ſhip from Marſeilles to Martinico is taken and carried to Gibraltar.

October 6. On Tueſday arrived at Plymouth two fire-ſhips from Admiral Keppel's fleet, from whom they parted on Saturday about 16 or 18 leagues ſouth of the Lizard. They report that Admiral Keppel has been indefatigable in looking out for the French fleet, of whom he had not been able to get any certain account, but that it was univerſally believed they are not at ſea.

The ſucceſs of the Engliſh privateers has given ſuch ſpirits to many monied adventurers, that two ſocieties, one in Wapping and another in Southwark, are about to be eſtabliſhed this week.

The King George Packet-boat, outward-bound, took an American ſchooner with 99 hogſheads of tobacco, and carried her into Liſbon.

Private letters received by the laſt French and Flanders mails mention the great number of failures that happen daily among the merchants in the ſea-ports of France, occaſioned by the captures of ſo many ſhips; and that there is alſo a great ſcarcity of caſh at Paris, which is attributed chiefly to the Engliſh having left that capital on account of the war; in conſequence of all this great murmurings and diſcontents prevail againſt M. de Sartine and Dr. Franklin, who are looked on as the cauſes of the war, and it was even ſaid that the Doctor had taken refuge at Verſailles, dreading the reſentment of the populace. Theſe letters mention that the return of the Breſt fleet, without doing or even attempting any thing, gave great diſcontent, and that orders had been diſpatched for them immediately to put to ſea again, to protect the commerce. Some letters mention that a ſhip was arrived at Nantz from America, with accounts of M. D'Eſtaing's ſquadron, but that the contents were kept a profound ſecret, which made people imagine that the accounts were very unfavourable: The only circumſtance that had tranſpired was the loſs of one of the capital ſhips of his ſquadron, which was run aground and totally loſt.

Extract of a letter from Scilly, Sept. 25.

" Arrived, the Lowmais, a tranſport, from St. Domingo, with ſugar, cocoa, &c. a prize to the Surpriſe privateer, of Guernſey.

" Yeſterday Admiral Keppel's fleet ſtood in from the S. W. A boat went off, and ſome perſons got on board the Shrewſbury man of war, Capt. Lockart Roſs, and ſtaid ſome time. The Engliſh fleet had not met with the French men of war, but were informed that they ſtill lie in Breſt: All the Engliſh crews are healthy, and in high ſpirits, ardently wiſhing to have a fight of the French fleet. They have in company an American brig of 20 guns, and two French Weſt-Indiamen, which were taken in the Bay. Capt. Roſs informed the maſter of the boat, that they ſhould go to the eaſt, as far as the Lizard, and ſoon repair to the coaſt of France, but they intended making the iſland the day following, where he would come near in, and deſired that ten boats might come off with neceſſaries for the fleet. He further told them that they might be ſatisfied every thing would be taken, and all paid for their trouble. The above may be depended upon, and poſſibly may contradict many falſe reports that may appear in the papers relating to Admiral Keppel and his fleet."

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the New-Printing-Office, near the Market.

JANUARY, 1779. THE NUMB. 2535.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1779.

TREATIES of Amity and Commerce, and of Alliance eventual and defenſive, between His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and the Thirteen United States of America.

LOUIS, *by the Grace of GOD*, KING *of* FRANCE *and* NAVARRE.

TO ALL who ſhall ſee theſe Preſents, GREETING:

THE CONGRESS of the THIRTEEN UNITED STATES of North-America, having by their Plenipotentiaries reſiding at Paris notified their deſire to eſtabliſh with Us and Our *States* a good underſtanding and perfect correſpondence, and having for that purpoſe propoſed to conclude with Us a Treaty of Amity and Commerce: WE having thought it Our duty to give to the ſaid States a ſenſible proof of Our affection, determining Us to accept their propoſals: For theſe cauſes and other good conſiderations Us thereunto moving, We, repoſing entire confidence in the abilities and experience, zeal and fidelity for Our ſervice, of Our dear and beloved *Conrad Alexander Gerard*, Royal Syndic of the city of Straſburg, and Secretary of Our Council of State, have nominated, appointed and commiſſioned, and by theſe preſents ſigned with Our hand do nominate, appoint and commiſſion him Our Plenipotentiary, giving him power and ſpecial command for Us and in Our name to agree upon, conclude and ſign with the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, equally furniſhed in due form with full powers, ſuch Treaty, Convention and Articles of Commerce and Navigation as he ſhall think proper, willing, that he act with the ſame authority as We might or could act if We were perſonally preſent, and even as though he had more ſpecial command than what is herein contained; promiſing in good faith and on the word of a King, to agree to, confirm and eſtabliſh for ever, and to accompliſh and execute punctually, all that Our ſaid dear and beloved *Conrad Alexander Gerard* ſhall ſtipulate and ſign, by virtue of the preſent power, without contravening it in any manner, or ſuffering it to be contravened for any cauſe, or under any pretext whatſoever; and alſo to ratify the ſame in due form, and cauſe Our ratification to be delivered and exchanged in the time that ſhall be agreed on. For ſuch is Our pleaſure. In Teſtimony whereof We have hereunto ſet Our Seal. Done at Verſailles, this thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight, and the fourth year of Our reign.

(Signed) LOUIS.
(L. S.) (Underneath) By the KING.
GRAVIER de VERGENNES.

TREATY of ALLIANCE.

THE MOST CHRISTIAN KING and the UNITED STATES of NORTH-AMERICA, to wit, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, having this day concluded a treaty of Amity and Commerce, for the reciprocal advantage of their ſubjects and citizens, have thought it neceſſary to take into conſideration the means of ſtrengthening thoſe engagements, and of rendering them uſeful to the ſafety and tranquility of the two parties; particularly in caſe Great-Britain, in reſentment of that connection and of the good correſpondence which is the object of the ſaid treaty, ſhould break the peace with France, either by direct hoſtilities, or by hindering her commerce and navigation in a manner contrary to the rights of nations and the peace ſubſiſting between the two crowns.---And his Majeſty and the ſaid United States having reſolved in that caſe to join their councils and efforts againſt the enterprizes of their common enemy:

The reſpective Plenipotentiaries, impowered to concert the clauſes and conditions proper to fulfil the ſaid intentions, have, after the moſt mature deliberation, concluded and determined on the following articles.

Article 1. If war ſhould break out between France and Great-Britain during the continuance of the preſent war between the United States and England, His Majeſty and the ſaid United States ſhall make it a common cauſe, and aid each other mutually with their good offices, their counſels and their forces, according to the exigence of conjunctures, as becomes good and faithful allies.

Article 2. The eſſential and direct end of the preſent defenſive alliance is, to maintain effectually the Liberty, Sovereignty and Independence, abſolute and unlimited, of the ſaid United States, as well in matters of government as of commerce.

Article 3. The two contracting parties ſhall each on its own part, and in the manner it may judge moſt proper, make all the efforts in its power againſt their common enemy, in order to attain the end propoſed.

Article 4. The contracting parties agree, that in caſe either of them ſhould form any particular enterprize in which the concurrence of the other may be deſired, the party whoſe concurrence is deſired ſhall readily and with good faith join to act in concert for that purpoſe, as far as circumſtances and its own particular ſituation will permit, and in that caſe they ſhall regulate, by a particular Convention, the quantity and kind of ſuccour to be furniſhed, and the time and manner of its being brought into action, as well as the advantages which are to be its compenſation.

Article 5. If the United States ſhould think fit to attempt the reduction of the Britiſh power remaining in the northern parts of America, or the iſlands of Bermuda, thoſe countries or iſlands, in caſe of ſucceſs, ſhall be confederated with or dependent upon the ſaid United States.

Article 6. The Moſt Chriſtian King renounces for ever the poſſeſſion of the iſlands of Bermudas, as well as of any part of the Continent of North-America, which before the Treaty of Paris, in 1763, or in virtue of that Treaty, were acknowledged to belong to the Crown of Great-Britain, or to the United States, heretofore called Britiſh Colonies, or which are at this time, or have lately been under the power of the King and Crown of Great-Britain.

Article 7. If his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall think proper to attack any of the iſlands ſituated in the Gulph of Mexico, or near that Gulph, which are at preſent under the power of Great-Britain, all the ſaid iſles, in caſe of ſucceſs, ſhall appertain to the Crown of France.

Article 8. Neither of the two parties ſhall conclude either truce or peace with Great-Britain, without the formal conſent of the other firſt obtained; and they mutually engage not to lay down their arms, until the Independence of the United States ſhall have been formally or tacitly aſſured, by the treaty or treaties that ſhall terminate the war.

Article 9. The contracting parties declare, that being reſolved to fulfil each on its own part the clauſes and conditions of the preſent Treaty of Alliance, according to its own power and circumſtances, there ſhall be no after-claim of compenſation, on one ſide or the other, whatever may be the event of the war.

Article 10. The Moſt Chriſtian King and the United States agree to invite or admit other powers, who may have received injuries from England, to make common cauſe with them, and to accede to the preſent alliance, under ſuch conditions as ſhall be freely agreed to and ſettled between all the parties.

Article 11. The two parties guarantee mutually from the preſent time, and for ever, againſt all other powers, to wit—The United States to His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty the preſent poſſeſſions of the Crown of France in America, as well as thoſe which it may acquire by the future treaty of peace; and His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty guarantees on his part to the United States, their Liberty, Sovereignty and Independence, abſolute and unlimited, as well in matters of government as commerce, and alſo their poſſeſſions, and the additions or conquеſts that their confederation may obtain during the war, from any of the dominions now or heretofore poſſeſſed by Great-Britain in North-America; conformable to the 5th and 6th articles above-written, the whole as their poſſeſſion ſhall be fixed and aſſured to the ſaid States, at the moment of the ceſſation of their preſent war with England.

Article 12. In order to fix more preciſely the ſenſe and application of the preceding article, the contracting parties declare that, in caſe of a rupture between France and England, the reciprocal guarantee declared in the ſaid article ſhall have its full force and effect the moment ſuch war ſhall break out; and if ſuch rupture ſhall not take place, the mutual obligations of the ſaid guarantee ſhall not commence until the moment of the ceſſation of the preſent war between the United States and England ſhall have aſcertained their poſſeſſions.

Article 13. The preſent Treaty ſhall be ratified on both ſides, and the ratifications ſhall be exchanged in the ſpace of ſix months, or ſooner, if poſſible.

In Faith whereof the reſpective Plenipotentiaries, to wit, on the part of the Moſt Chriſtian King, Conrad Alexander Gerard, *Royal Syndic of the city of Straſburg, and Secretary of His Majeſty's Council of State: And on the part of the United States*, Benjamin Franklin, *Deputy to the General Congreſs, from the State of Pennſylvania, and Preſident of the Convention of ſaid State;* Silas Deane, *heretofore Deputy from the State of Connecticut: and* Arthur Lee, *Counſellor at Law; have ſigned the above Articles both in the French and Engliſh languages; declaring nevertheleſs, that the preſent Treaty was originally compoſed and concluded in the French language; and they have hereunto affixed their Seals.*

Done at Paris, this Sixth Day of February, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy Eight.

(L. S.) *C. A. GERARD.*
(L. S.) *B. FRANKLIN.*
(L. S.) *SILAS DEANE.*
(L. S.) *ARTHUR LEE.*

TREATY of AMITY and COMMERCE.

Article 1. THERE ſhall be a firm, inviolable and univerſal peace, and a true and ſincere friendſhip between the Moſt Chriſtian King, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and the United States of America, and the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King and of the ſaid States, and between the countries, iſlands, cities and towns ſituate under the juriſdiction of the Moſt Chriſtian King, and of the ſaid United States, and the people and inhabitants of every degree, without exception of perſons or places, and the terms herein after mentioned, ſhall be perpetual between the Moſt Chriſtian King, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and the ſaid United States.

Article 2. The Moſt Chriſtian King and the United States engage mutually not to grant any particular favour to other nations, in reſpect of commerce and navigation, which ſhall not immediately become common to the other party, who ſhall enjoy the ſame favour freely, if the conceſſion was freely made, or on allowing the ſame compenſation, if the conceſſion was conditional.

Article 3. The ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall pay in the ports, havens, roads, countries, iſlands, cities or towns of the United States, or any of them, no other or greater duties or impoſts, of what nature ſoever they may be, or by what name ſoever called, than thoſe which the nations moſt favoured are or ſhall be obliged to pay; and they ſhall enjoy all the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities and exemptions in trade, navigation and commerce, whether in paſſing from one port in the ſaid States to another, or in going to and from the ſame, from and to any part of the world, which the ſaid nations do or ſhall enjoy.

Article 4. The ſubjects, people and inhabitants of the ſaid United States, and each of them, ſhall not pay in the ports, havens, roads, iſlands, cities and places under the domination of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in Europe, any other or greater duties or impoſts, of what nature ſoever they may be, or by what name ſoever called, than thoſe which the moſt favoured nations are or ſhall be obliged to pay; and they ſhall enjoy all the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities, and exemptions in trade, navigation and commerce, whether in paſſing from one port in the ſaid dominions in Europe to another, or in going to and from the ſame, from and to any part of the world, which the ſaid nations do or ſhall enjoy.

Article 5. In the above exemption is particularly comprized, the impoſition of *one hundred Sous per ton*, eſtabliſhed in France on foreign ſhips, unleſs when the ſhips of the United States ſhall load with the merchandize of France for another port of the ſame dominion; in which caſe the ſaid ſhips ſhall pay the duty above mentioned, ſo long as other nations the moſt favoured ſhall be obliged to pay it, but it is underſtood, that the ſaid United States, or any of them, are at liberty, when they ſhall judge it proper, to eſtabliſh a duty equivalent in the ſame caſe.

Article 6. The Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall endeavour, by all the means in his power, to protect and defend all veſſels and the effects belonging to the ſubjects, people or inhabitants of the ſaid United States, or any of them, being in his ports, havens or roads, or on the ſeas near to his countries, iſlands, cities or towns; and to recover and reſtore to the right owners, their agents or attornies, all ſuch veſſels and effects which ſhall be taken within his juriſdiction; and the ſhips of war of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, or any convoy ſailing under his authority, ſhall upon all occaſions take under their protection all veſſels belonging to the ſubjects, people or inhabitants of the ſaid United States, or any of them, and holding the ſame courſe, or going the ſame way, and ſhall defend ſuch veſſels, as long as they hold the ſame courſe, or go the ſame way, againſt all attacks, force or violence, in the ſame manner as they ought to protect and defend the veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King.

Article 7. In like manner the ſaid United States, and their ſhips of war, ſailing under their authority, ſhall protect and defend, conformably to the tenor of the preceding article, all the veſſels and effects belonging to the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King, and uſe all their endeavours to recover, and cauſe to be reſtored, the ſaid veſſels and effects that ſhall have been taken within the juriſdiction of the ſaid United States, or any of them.

Article 8. The Moſt Chriſtian King will employ his good offices and interpoſition with the King or Emperor of Morocco or Fez; the Regencies of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoly, or with any of them; and alſo with every other Prince, State or Power of the coaſt of Barbary in Africa; and the ſubjects of the ſaid King, Emperor, States and Powers, and each of them, in order to provide as fully and efficaciouſly as poſſible for the benefit, conveniency and ſafety of the ſaid United States, and each of them, their ſubjects, people and inhabitants, and their veſſels and effects, againſt all violence, inſults, attacks or depredations, on the part of the ſaid Princes, and States of Barbary, or their ſubjects.

Article 9. The ſubjects, inhabitants, merchants, commanders of ſhips, maſters and mariners of the States, Provinces and Dominions of each party reſpectively, ſhall abſtain and forbear to fiſh in all places poſſeſſed, or which ſhall be poſſeſſed by the other party: the Moſt Chriſtian King's ſubjects ſhall not fiſh in the havens, bays, creeks, roads, coaſts or places, which the ſaid United States hold, or ſhall hereafter hold; and in like manner the ſubjects, people and inhabitants of the ſaid United States ſhall not fiſh in the havens, bays, creeks, roads, coaſts or places, which the Moſt Chriſtian King poſſeſſes, or ſhall hereafter poſſeſs; and if any ſhip or veſſel ſhall be found fiſhing contrary to the tenor of this Treaty, the ſaid ſhip or veſſel with its lading, (proof being made thereof) ſhall be confiſcated; it is however underſtood that the excluſion ſtipulated in the preſent article, ſhall take place only ſo long, and ſo far as the Moſt Chriſtian King or the United States ſhall not in this reſpect have granted an exemption to ſome other nation.

Article 10. The United States, their citizens and inhabitants, ſhall never diſturb the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King in the enjoyment and exerciſe of the right of fiſhing on the banks of Newfoundland, nor in the indefinite and excluſive right which belongs to them on that part of the coaſt of that iſland which is deſigned by the Treaty of Utrecht, nor in the right relative to all and each of the iſles which belong to His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the whole conformable to the true ſenſe of the Treaties of Utrecht and Paris.

Article 11. It is agreed and concluded, that there ſhall never be any duty impoſed on the exportation of the moliſſes that may be taken by the ſubjects of any of the United States from the iſlands of America, which belong or may hereafter appertain to His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

Article 12. In compenſation of the exemption ſtipulated by the preceding article, it is agreed and concluded, that there ſhall never be any duties impoſed on the exportation of any kind of merchandize, which the ſubjects of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty may take from the countries and poſſeſſions, preſent or future, of any of the Thirteen United States, for the uſe of the iſlands which ſhall furniſh moliſſes.

[*Turn to the Fourth Page.*]

We doubt not our Readers will be entertained with the following ſenſible and ſpirited Addreſs to Lord CHATHAM *ſoon after his laſt Speech in the Houſe of Lords, taken from a late London paper.*

To the Right Honourable the Earl of CHATHAM.

In full aſſemblies let the crown prevail,
I weigh not merit by the common ſcale;
The conſcience is the teſt of every mind:
Seek not thyſelf, without thyſelf to find.
But where's that Roman? *Somewhat I would ſay,*
But fear;—let fear for once to truth give way.
PERSIUS.

My Lord,

IT was with pain I beheld your Lordſhip riſe on your crutches, to deliver your ſentiments in the Senate, and it is with reluctance I now addreſs you; I felt for your Lordſhip's bodily infirmities, but more for the decay of your mental faculties. Great and eminent as they were, my Lord, they are now debilitated and loſt; loſt, as irrecoverably loſt, to yourſelf and country, as the great and encreaſing empire of America. My Lord, this is not a time to mince or flatter: It is a time for *plain dealing*.

——"My Muſe will not deſcend
"To clap with ſuch, who fools and knaves commend:
"Their ſmiles and cenſures are to me the ſame;
"I care not what they praiſe, or what they blame."

Your Lordſhip muſt therefore excuſe me, when I declare that I think your late harangue is ſtrongly marked with the folly of childhood, and the impotence of old age; it carries on its face the complexion of preſumption and vanity; it ſeems calculated to flatter miſled Royalty, which has been too long flattered, and the foibles of a credulous people, who have been too long deluded; it is better adapted, my Lord, for the nurſery at St. James's, than the national Senate; for though it might tickle the ears of *Royal babes*, could not but offend the feelings of *patriots*.

You talk highly, my Lord, of the ſpirit of this country, and tell us that the luſtre of the Crown, and the dignity of the Britiſh empire, is ſunk to a ſtate of humiliation and contempt; and you might have added, my Lord, on that humiliation and contempt riſes the greatneſs and glory of the Free and United States of America.

Is not, my Lord, America diſſevered, effectually diſſevered from Great-Britain? Did not the Amerians declare themſelves Independent the 4th of July, 1776? And are they not at this moment in full poſſeſſion of Independence? Your conſent, my Lord, to that independence, is of no conſequence to America; neither does ſhe value what Great Britain thinks or acknowledges. Britain was deaf to all remonſtrances, and while a glimpſe of ſucceſs remained, ſteadily purſued the *Scotch plot* of conqueſt and ſlavery. But the virtue and valour of free minds, with the aſſiſtance of an all-ruling Providence, no ſooner conquered and captivated the mercenary inſtruments of ſlavery and deſpotiſm, than the *Scotch crew* were thrown into the utmoſt confuſion and deſpair. Some were diſpatched *here*, ſome *there*; their inſtruments were drove about from pillar to poſt, and for twenty-four hours B—e, M———d, and W———e, were in ſuch a pickle, and ſkipped about in ſuch a manner, that you would abſolutely have thought, my Lord, that they had been dancing the *Reel O'Bogie*.

But having at laſt obtained a confirmation of the heart-breaking intelligence, the Convention at Saratoga, and thereby loſt all hopes of enſlaving the good people of America, they modeſtly propoſe to grant what they cannot with-hold, and ludicrouſly ſend three Commiſſioners to offer America—what three years ago ſhe was repeatedly and inſolently refuſed—her liberty, which ſhe is at preſent in full and entire poſſeſſion of, and does not want. Can there be any thing more ridiculous, my Lord? Nothing can more ſtrongly mark the acrimony and impotence of Miniſters. Nor can I, my Lord, compare them to any thing they more reſemble, than an *old letcher*, curſed with appetites he cannot indulge, and pining under the weight of impotence and paſſion. America, my Lord, has eſtabliſhed her Independency by arms, and will never aſk our conſent for what it is not in our power to prevent. And, my Lord, Great-Britain has not ſhamefully ſurrendered, though her Miniſters have ſhamefully loſt America; and though the people have been long betrayed, deluded and inſulted, they have fought bravely, and have bled freely. We have, my Lord, tried our ſtrength ſingly with America, and have been foiled; can we then hope for ſucceſs, when united with ſo formidable an ally as the Houſe of Bourbon?

You have told us, my Lord, that we have withſtood the irruptions of the Danes, and the inroads of the Scots; but we have at this time a deal of Daniſh blood, and too much Scottiſh amongſt us, who, in place of repelling, I wiſh we had extirpated. It is true, my Lord, we defeated the Spaniſh Armada, and have baffled the efforts of France and Spain, in their views of conquering Great Britain. But have we not been equally baffled in attempting to ſubdue thoſe countries? Have not all our attempts at foreign conqueſts turned out wild and chimerical? There is a vaſt difference, my Lord, between offenſive and defenſive war; between defending our own country and conquering that of another. The beſt blood in Britain has been ſpilt in France, for no other purpoſe but to manure and enrich her plains. All our temporal expeditions againſt European ſtates, have ended like our ſpiritual cruſades againſt thoſe of Mahomet. The former, my Lord, was undertaken to gratify the ambition of our Monarchs, the latter to indulge the pride and bigotry of our Prieſts. But, my Lord, for what was the American cruſade undertaken? For what was the liberties of America to be abridged? For what was Engliſh ſubjects to be enſlaved? For what was the ſavage with his ſcalping knife and tomahawk employed? For what was a price put upon American blood? For what, my Lord, was the innocent and mangled manes of the Americans paid for by Great Britain.

I hope not to indulge the temper of our amiable Sovereign. No, my Lord, it was to gratify the ambitious diſpoſition of a ſanguinary Scot, an arrogant Stewart, who has long been a peſt to this country, and has at laſt accompliſhed its downfall; for, my Lord, the glory of this country is gone. Britain's ſun has been long eclipſed, and is now ſet. The black and bloody deed is done, my Lord, and it is time the bloody ſcroll was unrolled.

My Lord, your eminent ſervices to this country can never be forgot; the name of Chatham will ever be dear to Engliſhmen. But, my Lord, though your Lordſhip's name may rouſe the ſpirit of the nation, it cannot do what is impracticabie. It can neither perform *myſteries*, nor work *miracles*. What can your Lordſhip pretend to do more than what has been done? For had the nation been united to a man; had there not been one diſſenting voice n either the Upper or Lower Houſe, could government have been more effectually ſupported? Neither money nor men has been wanting; and the appointments of both naval and military officers were certainly judicious, and made with diſcernment. I know your Lordſhip cannot produce more *able* or more *determined men*.

When your Lordſhip was ſucceſsful, and carried conqueſt to every quarter of the globe, this country was united in her counſels as well as her ſtrength. We had then Frenchmen and Spaniards to contend with; but now, my Lord, we have our own deſcendants, men equally brave, intrepid and determined. And, my Lord, it is an axiom as ſolid as any of Euclid, that when a ſtate is divided, its ruin is nigh at hand. Rome, the miſtreſs of the world, the lawgiver of nations, the nurſe of heroes, and the origin and example of virtue and valour, *fell* by inteſtine feuds and commotions, a prey to the arts and mal-practices of deſigning, wicked men, and ſoon became ſunk in as deep an abyſs of infamy and corruption, as ever ſhe had been raiſed high by glory and victory. The example of other nations, my Lord, ought to teach us to avoid their misfortunes. The fate of the antient Romans ſhould be a warning to modern Britons.

Is England, my Lord, to ſupport an endleſs and ruinous war to gratify a deteſtable and dangerous junto? Is the community to be fleeced and pillaged, to deprive ſubjects of their deareſt privileges, their liberties, and the Crown of its brighteſt gem, the people's affection? The deeds of theſe men, my Lord, are too black and manifold for even Royalty to ſcreen, or a Sceptre to ſanctify. They have enriched themſelves and their inſtruments, ruined many, and impoveriſhed all. They have divided the empire, deluded the people, inſulted the nation, and diſgraced themſelves; and therefore, my Lord, the firſt ſtep that the patriotic Lord Chatham ought to have taken, was to have joined heartily with that great and illuſtrious character, his Grace of Richmond, and endeavoured to ſtrike at the root of our evils, and removed the cauſe of our misfortunes; for till that is done, my Lord, it is madneſs to attempt to apply a remedy. Till the cauſes are removed, the effects can never change.

Theſe wicked men, my Lord, ought to be dragged from behind the Crown, and exalted to a ſtation more befitting their deſerts. For, my Lord, it was theſe men that loſt America to Great-Britain, to the Prince of Wales, and to the Proteſtant heirs and deſcendants of the Princeſs Sophia: It was theſe men, my Lord, that wickedly and wantonly ſet up Britiſh America to public ſale; that ſold America to Europe, by *inch of candle*, and France, my Lord, wiſely became the purchaſer; and till theſe men are expelled the Britiſh Court, routed from the preſence, and baniſhed from the confidence of our Sovereign, nothing can proſper. And perhaps it may be fortunate for your Lordſhip that you are prevented by infirmities from taking a public or deciſive part with ſo infamous a *cabal*; for depend upon it, my Lord, they would ſoon ſink the name of Chatham, however deſervedly high and exalted, to a level with themſelves; and from being the *idol* of the people, your Lordſhip might ſoon become their abhorrence. Thus, my Lord, in place of *national bleſſings*, your Lordſhip might at laſt be attended to your grave with *national curſes*. And who would not weep, my Lord, for the downfal and diſgrace of a Chatham! As for myſelf, my Lord, I honour and revere your Lordſhip's character; but I declare, I ſincerely declare, my Lord, that it would afford me more pleaſure to follow a Chatham to his grave, than to ſee him ſtand even erect and without crutches, in the diabolical circle of *King's friends*, and *modern loyaliſts*.

Your Lordſhip knows that the Americans long laboured under the ſcourge of oppreſſion, forcibly laid on them by the hand of an arbitrary Miniſter; a Miniſter, who wickedly rejoiced at the deſtructive meaſures he had planned; a Miniſter, who acted the part of a ſubtle artiſt, a cunning muſician, whoſe rhetoric was ſometimes like the muſic of the ſpheres, at other times like that of the Shades, inſtilling into the minds of his hearers at pleaſure, *rage*, *love* or *fear*; thus ſtimulating his deluded countrymen to deſtroy each other, while Britannia, my Lord, in ſecret wept at the cruel ſcene, and publicly and loudly foretold the tremendous cataſtrophe. And, my Lord, the people of America was never the property of the family of Brunſwick. As true born Engliſh ſubjects, they owed the King of Great Britain allegiance, for which he afforded them protection; but after emancipating them of their birth rights, and declaring them *rebels*, they were no longer bound to obey him. The King of Great-Britain, by withdrawing his protection from the people of America, forfeited their allegiance, and by forfeiting their allegiance he loſt America.

The family of Brunſwick enjoys the regal dignity of this country, my Lord, neither from Divine or hereditary right, but by the ſame right by which the Americans enjoy their independence. It was ſecured to them by the point of the bayonet, and guaranteed to them by the voice of the people, on condition, my Lord, that they ſecured to the people their antient and inherent privileges and birth rights. The *men* therefore, who adviſed his Majeſty to abridge the privileges and birth rights of the people of America, by violence, ſlaughter and devaſtation, to cheriſh the enemies of our conſtitution, and employ them to murder its beſt friends, ſhould anſwer to the nation and the Royal Family for the loſs of it.

And without this is done, and a timeous and public example made, with ſuch a parliament, and ſuch an army, inſtead of conquering France, Spain, and the United States of America, I will take upon me to predict, that it will not be in your Lordſhip's power, with the aid and aſſiſtance of the beſt and greateſt men in the kingdom, to reſcue Britain from bankruptcy, Britons from ſlavery, or the Britiſh conſtitution from annihilation.

Theſe, my Lord, are *objects* worthy of a patriot's attention; they are the only jewels worthy of his care. For what is conqueſt but a curſe, if with it we loſe our dear bought liberties? But if we are to *fall*, we muſt *fall like Britons*; we muſt fall like the *ſtrong man*, and hurl deſtruction on our own heads.

We muſt pull down the pillars of that Godlike fabric the Britiſh conſtitution, raiſed by the valour, and cemented with the blood of our brave anceſtors, not to deſtroy our natural enemies, but to gratify our unnatural friends; not to chaſtiſe the Houſe of Bourbon, but to compliment the Houſe of Stewart. Avoid ſuch men, my Lord, as you would avoid a peſtilence; allow the aſpiring S——e to indulge his talent for conqueſt. His Lordſhip may plan, and F——d may fight; but connected with ſuch a banditti, diſgrace and diſappointment will attend them. When the liberties of mankind are to be abridged, the *poſt of honour is a private ſtation*. The humble *hind* in his cottage, while he enjoys his freedom, and the rights of humanity, and can utter his honeſt feelings without dread or fear, is greater than the dignified, tinſelled ſlave in his palace, who has bartered his will for the ſmiles of his maſter, and pawned his conſcience as a ſecurity for his place.

And, my Lord, though at preſent in circumſtances. were I reduced to my laſt ſhilling, and had my choice of either glittering in the circle of a Court, with my mind fettered, or ſecluded from ſociety in a cottage, with my mind free, the cottage, my Lord, ſhould be the patrimony of

A CONSTITUTIONALIST.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS many of the public lamps of the city of Philadelphia have been wickedly and wantonly broke, and otherwiſe damaged, and the cups and oil taken out by ſome evil diſpoſed perſons, who have yet been undiſcovered. The Wardens of the city hereby offer a reward of FORTY DOLLARS to any perſon or perſons who ſhall give information of the offenders, ſo that they be brought to juſtice and convicted of the offence. And whereas ſome of the Watchmen have lately been maliciouſly treated, and put in danger of their lives, by evil diſpoſed perſons, the Wardens have for the peace, ſafety and good order of the city, and to prevent robberies, thought proper to authorize and ſtrictly enjoin the nightly watchmen to challenge and apprehend all ſtrollers, night walkers and vagabonds, that cannont give a reaſonable account of themſelves, after the hour of eleven in the night, and them to hold in cuſtody by the Conſtable till they can be legally examined before ſome Juſtice of the peace of the ſaid city, and dealt with according to law, except country people coming to market. And it is hoped the gentlemen and good people of this city, as they conſider their own benefit, will treat the Watchmen with civility. And all Conſtables and other peace officers are required, and the good citizens are requeſted, to be aiding and aſſiſting to the Watchmen if neceſſary in the execution of this order. ¶

By order of the Wardens,
Jan. 7, 1779. GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

Philadelphia, ſſ. January 4, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Collectors of the city and county of Philadelphia, that they proceed without delay to collect the outſtanding taxes of their reſpective duplicates, and pay the ſame to the County Treaſurer, on or before the tenth day of February next, on which day the Commiſſioners are to meet at the Court-Houſe, at nine o'clock in the morning, in order to make a final ſettlement with the ſaid Collectors. Should any neglect to pay the ſtricteſt attention to this notice, they will without diſtinction be proceeded againſt as the law directs.

By order of the Board of Commiſſioners,
¶ GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

Philadelphia, January 11, 1779.

THE SUBSCRIBER thinks it neceſſary, as he has been ſo long abſent from the city, to give this Public Notice to his Friends, former Cuſtomers, and the Public, that he has the

BREWING BUSINESS

carried on as uſual, at his Brewery, at the corner of Race and Fourth-ſtreets, where thoſe that are pleaſed to make trial of his BEER may be ſupplied with different ſorts. And any perſons giving in their names in time may be furniſhed in ſeaſon with PALE ALE, for bottling, of an extraordinary quality, either for ſale or family uſe.
¶4w. FRANCIS WADE.

A few FIRKINS of
Excellent IRISH BUTTER,
To be ſold by MARACHIE and TILLYER, at the corner of Arch and Second-ſtreets, and SAMUEL TAYLOR, on the upper ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Front and Water-ſtreets. ¶

JAMES TALBOT

Hath for ſale, at his ſtore, the ſouth ſide of Race-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, and fifth door above Moravian-alley, on the moſt reaſonable terms,

OLD ſpirits, rum, ſugar, coffee, hyſon and bohea tea, chalk, whiting, tin and queen's ware, wine in bottles, &c. &c. ¶

JUST OPENED, and to be SOLD on the moſt reaſonable terms, by

GARRETT COTTRINGER,

At his Store, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, formerly occupied by Mr. Joſeph Wilſon, two doors above the Lottery Office,

The following ARTICLES, viz.

OLD Madeira Wine, Spirit, Rum, Anniſeed, Sugar, Coffee, Pepper, Chocolate, Ginger, Alliſpice, Raiſins, Nutmegs, Cloves, and the very beſt HYSON and BOHEA TEA. ¶

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the Conſtable of Eaſt-Nottingham, county of Cheſter, and State of Pennſylvania, on the ſixth of this month, A certain DANIEL BROWN, this country born, about five feet ten inches high, long viſage, dark complexion: Had on when he made his eſcape, a long white coat, no jacket, tow trowſers; he has a ſore leg. Said Brown confeſſed he enliſted in the continental ſervice with John O Neal to drive a waggon, and received ten dollars bounty, and then deſerted; and likewiſe, that he enliſted as ſubſtitute for nine months in the Maryland militia to ſerve under Capt. Dobſon, and received one hundred and fifty pounds for ſaid nine months, and that he deſerted the firſt day they marched, and it is reported he hath enliſted and taken ſeveral bounties ſince. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter, and ſecures him in any goal, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

December 18, 1778. ‡ 4 w. JOHN M'BEATH.

January 6, 1779.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN PAUL, late of Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment from this day to the tenth of February next inclusive, otherwiſe they will be compelled to it by law. And thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are alſo deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, within the above mentioned limited time, otherwiſe they will be precluded from their demands; as a general ſettlement is intended to be made by MARY PAUL, Adminiſtratrix. ¶

January 12, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Nottingham, Cheſter county, ſome time laſt fall, a black and white ſpotted STEER, marked on the off ear with a halfpenny cut out. The owner is deſired to come in three weeks after date, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. DANIEL KING. ¶

CAME to the plantation belonging to Peter Deſhong, in Paſſyunk townſhip, the 23d of December laſt, A light ſorrel HORSE, with a bald face, and had no ſhoes on. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

¶ DANIEL HUVER.

MINDEN September 29.

THE King's head-quarters were on the 8th inſtant at Wildſcutz: His Majeſty, as well as Prince Henry, hath tried all expedients to bring the Emperor and General Laudohn to a general engagement, but without effect. The *Hanoverian* army continue their preparations for taking the field, in order to cover the *Pruſſian* dominions of Magdebourg and Halberſtadt, ſhould there be occaſion for it.

LONDON.

Sept. 26. The tranſports that are to take in proviſions at Cork for the uſe of the army at New-York are to ſail from thence, under convoy, the 12th of next month.

Since the long nights have come on, it has been found difficult, in the camp at Coxheath, to keep the militia ſentries awake on their poſts. Notwithſtanding the importance of this part of duty, much indulgence has been ſhewn them, as being accuſtomed, from their former manner of life, to go to reſt at early hours; while, at the ſame time, many expedients were deviſed, to inure them to ſo neceſſary a branch of diſcipline, as well as to prevent the dangerous conſequences that might ariſe from the neglect of it, if an enemy ſhould actually be in the country. Nothing, however, proved effectual, till, at length, it luckily occurred to the patriotic Duke of Richmond, that, as a gooſe formerly ſaved the Roman Capitol, the Britiſh camp might be preſerved by the ſame means, provided one of thoſe gallant animals were always ſtationed with every out-ſentry; the experiment was tried, and ever ſince the patroles have found none of the nocturnal guardians aſleep. For, on the leaſt noiſe in the neighbourhood, the feathered ſentry begins to gaggle, and the alarm runs from gooſe to gooſe, or, which is the ſame thing, from man to man; ſo that it is impoſſible for any of them to nod for half a minute together.

Sept. 28. General Elliott, who commands at Gibraltar, aſſures government, in his laſt diſpatches, that he has made the neceſſary preparations for the garriſon's holding out a ſiege of eight months.

If the King of Pruſſia beats the Emperor, he will gain another kingdom (that of Bohemia) from whence he can draw an immenſe number of ſoldiers; and if Frederick once gets it, he will not eaſily give it up; ſo great a chance is there of the Imperial Eagle being plucked.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, Sept. 21.

"The King has condemned General Anhalt, one of his great favourites, to ſuffer ſix weeks impriſonment in the fortreſs of Schweidnitz, for diſobedience of orders. Baron M———, in Upper Sileſia, has been arreſted, and ſent to Neiſſe, on account of a treacherous correſpondence with the enemy. Count C———, whom I have frequently ſeen at court, is likewiſe confined, being ſtrongly ſuſpected of the ſame crime. The Hanoverian army will enter their camp near Hanover the 28th inſtant, how long to remain there is uncertain. Many deſerters from the Hungarian regiments of huſſars are arrived here lately, in order to ſettle as a new colony in the King's dominions, being weary of military ſervice. His Majeſty has allotted them lands, with many and uncommon privileges.

"I am this moment informed that the Empreſs of Ruſſia's final declaration is come to our court, importing, that her Imperial Majeſty does not now ſend her army to the King as an ally to him, but as a principal belligerent power againſt the Auſtrians. It is alſo ſaid that a manifeſto will ſoon be publiſhed by the Empreſs of Ruſſia, containing the ſtrongeſt particulars of the Auſtrian intrigues at Conſtantinople, in order to bring on a war between the Sublime Porte and Ruſſia."

BOSTON.

December 21. We hear a ſhip is arrived at New-London, with about 700 hogſheads of ſugar, taken by two ſmall Connecticut cruizers as ſhe was bound to New-York. She was one of a Jamaica fleet bound to London, whom Count D'Eſtaing fell in with, and captured 13, richly laden.

We hear two prizes arrived at Bedford laſt week.

Yeſterday the Marlborough returned from a cruize, having taken three prizes, one a ſhip laden with proviſions from Ireland, one a brig from Scotland with about 30,000 pounds worth of dry goods, the other ſhe burnt.

Dec. 28. A gentlemen who left Nantz, in France, the 19th of September, and arrived at Cape Ann on Thurſday laſt, in the General Arnold packet, with diſpatches for Congreſs, commanded by Capt. Iſrael Ober, formerly commanded by Capt. Ayres, who died ſoon after his arrival there, informs, That the French fleet, conſiſting of 36 ſhips of the line and frigates, were then cruiſing off Cape Finiſtre, and that the Engliſh fleet, conſiſting of 33 ſhips of the line and frigates, were cruizing in the channel of England; each being then cautious of attacking the other, not forgetting the former engagement, wherein upwards of 1000 were killed on each ſide.—That in this engagement ten of the Engliſh ſail of the line were ſo handled as to be obliged to have new maſts.—That the day he left Nantz, a gentleman of credibility, from the capital of the King of Pruſſia's dominions, arrived there in fourteen days, who reported for fact, that the King of Pruſſia had had two ſkirmiſhes and one battle with the Auſtrian troops, and obtained a compleat victory; and that he had entered the Hungarian dominions on or about the firſt of September.—The greateſt preparations were making for war, both in France and England, when the laſt accounts came from thence.

We hear the Bunker-Hill privateer has taken a veſſel laden with flour, bound from Quebec to New-York, and ſent her into Salem.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 13.

A City Court will be held at the Court-houſe on Tueſday the 19th inſt. at which the Conſtables of Philadelphia are to attend and preſent their uſual returns; and thoſe who petition for licences for Public Houſes are to apply.

IN CONGRESS, *January* 2, 1779.

WHEREAS theſe United States, unprovided with revenues, and not heretofore in a condition to raiſe them, have, in the courſe of the preſent war, repeatedly been under the neceſſity of emitting bills of credit, for the redemption of which the faith of theſe United States has been ſolemnly pledged; and the credit of which their honour and ſafety as well as juſtice is highly concerned to ſupport and eſtabliſh. And whereas to that end it is eſſentially neceſſary to aſcertain the periods of their redemption, and ſeaſonably to eſtabliſh funds, which, in due time, without diſtreſſing the people, ſhall make adequate proviſion for the ſame. And whereas, in apportioning the payments for the ſaid fund, it is expedient that an extra ſum be called for the current year, both on account of the preſent eaſe of paying it and to reduce the ſurplus in circulation. Therefore,

Reſolved, That theſe United States be called on to pay in their reſpective quotas of fifteen millions of dollars in the year 1779, and of ſix millions of dollars annually for 18 years from and after the year 1779, as a fund for ſinking the emiſſions and loans of theſe United States to the 31ſt day of December, 1778, incluſive.

That if the continuance and circumſtances of the war ſhall make any further emiſſions neceſſary the year enſuing, they ſhall be ſunk in the manner and within the period aforeſaid.

That any of the bills emitted by order of Congreſs, prior to the year 1780, and no others, be received in payment of the ſaid quotas.

That the bills received on the ſaid quotas, except thoſe for the year 1779, be applied firſt for payment of the intereſt, and ſecondly of the principal of loans made by theſe United States, prior to the year 1780, and that the reſidue, together with thoſe received on the quotas of the year 1779, be not re-iſſued, but burned and deſtroyed as Congreſs ſhall direct.

And whereas many counterfeits have appeared in circulation, of various denominations, of the emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, and counterfeits of theſe emiſſions have lately been iſſued by our enemies at New-York, and are found to be ſpreading and increaſing faſt in various parts of theſe United States; whereby individuals are defrauded, prices enhanced, and the credit of the paper currency greatly injured; and it is become neceſſary for the ſecurity of individuals and ſafety of the public, that thoſe two emiſſions ſhould ceaſe to be a circulating medium, and ſhould be called in and exchanged, or otherwiſe provided for as ſoon as may be with convenience to the preſent holders. Therefore,

Reſolved, That the following bills be taken out of circulation, namely, the whole emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778.

That they be brought in for that purpoſe in the manner hereafter provided by the firſt day of June next, and not afterwards redeemable.

That they be received for debts and taxes into the Continental Treaſury, and into the State Treaſuries for Continental taxes, until the firſt day of June next.

That they be received until the firſt day of June next into the Continental Loan Offices, either on loan or to be exchanged at the election of the owners, for other bills of the like tenor, to be provided for that purpoſe.

That the bills lodged in the ſaid offices to be ſo exchanged, be there regiſtered, and indented certificates thereof given to the owners by the reſpective Commiſſioners of the ſaid offices.

That the Commiſſioners of the Loan-Offices make returns to the Treaſury Board, immediately after the firſt day of June next, of the amount of the bills received into their reſpective offices to be exchanged as aforeſaid, and that proper bills to exchange the ſame be furniſhed and ready to be delivered out at their ſaid offices, within 60 days from and after the ſaid firſt day of June.

That the firſt mentioned bills, as they are brought into the Treaſuries and Loan-Offices, be immediately croſſed and ſtruck through with a circular punch of one inch diameter, to be afterwards examined and burned, as Congreſs ſhall direct.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN CONGRESS, January 9, 1779.

RESOLVED,

THAT the Commiſſary General of Priſoners be furniſhed with money from time to time by the Treaſury Board, for the purpoſe of ſubſiſting the Officers and Soldiers of the United States while in captivity and in the actual poſſeſſion of the enemy, and to accommodate them with ſufficient ſums on account, to defray their travelling expences to their homes or regiments:

That the accounts of all priſoners who ſhall hereafter be releaſed from captivity, for the pay and ſubſiſtance due to them while in the actual poſſeſſion of the enemy, be received and adjuſted by the ſaid Commiſſary General, who, after charging them with the monies he ſhall have ſupplied them, ſhall certify the ſums due thereon to the Paymaſter General, the Deputy Paymaſter General of any military department, or Paymaſter of the Board of War and Ordnance, as ſhall be moſt convenient for the priſoners reſpectively, which ſums ſhall be paid by the ſaid Paymaſters upon warrants to be given for the ſame, as uſual for other payments by them made:

That the accounts of all priſoners heretofore releaſed from captivity, for their pay and ſubſiſtance while in the actual poſſeſſion of the enemy, and of all priſoners whatſoever for all matters previous and ſubſequent thereto, be and they are hereby directed to be ſettled by the Commiſſioners of Accounts at Camp, or thoſe where Congreſs ſhall ſit, according to the convenience of the priſoners reſpectively, each Board communicating their ſettlements to the other, to prevent malpractices or miſtakes:

That all Officers while they continue priſoners on parole ſhall receive their pay and ſubſiſtance of the Paymaſter General or Deputy Paymaſter General of the department in or neareſt to which they reſide, by warrant from the Commander in Chief or General Officer commanding in the department, or of the Paymaſter to the Board of War and Ordnance by warrant from the Board; the ſubordinate Paymaſters to tranſmit accounts monthly to the Paymaſter General of all ſuch payments:

That for defraying the expences of Officers and Soldiers releaſed from captivity on their way home or to join their regiments, the ſaid Commiſſary General of Priſoners and Commiſſioners of Accounts reſpectively, in ſettling the accounts aforeſaid, make an allowance of one day's pay and rations for every twenty miles ſuch Officers and Soldiers had or have to travel to their homes, in caſe of the expiration of their time of ſervice or releaſe on parole, or, if otherwiſe, to join their regiments:

That the Paymaſter General and other perſons having already paid or advanced monies to priſoners, ſend accounts thereof immediately to the aforeſaid Commiſſioners of Accounts.

That the Commiſſary General of Priſoners be allowed a Clerk, to enable him to perform the extra duty above aſſigned him, to aſſiſt him in the uſual buſineſs of his department, and perform the duties and receive the pay and rations of a Deputy Commiſſary of Priſoners.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold, by
HALL and SELLERS,

PROCEEDINGS of a GENERAL COURT MARTIAL for the TRIAL of MAJOR GENERAL SCHUYLER.

Philadelphia, January 4, 1779.

CAME to the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, a bay MARE COLT. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JOSEPH BAKER.

THE Adventurers in the Second Claſs of the United States LOTTERY may know the fate of their Tickets by applying to the Check Clerk every morning and evening at the Lottery Office, or at the place of drawing, for Six-pence a ticket.

N. B. The enquirers are intreated to bring change to avoid trouble and delay.

THE PUBLIC are hereby NOTIFIED, That *SAMUEL WETHERILL* and *COMPANY* have erected a Factory, for making and cutting all kinds of FILES, any perſon having old ones to diſpoſe of may have the beſt price for them, or may have them cut again, by applying at the Factory in Cherry-alley, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, near Third ſtreet. Any perſon who underſtands forging or cutting Files may meet with good encouragement, by applying as above. ¶

Philadelphia, January 12, 1779.

To be SOLD,

For Continental Currency of any date,

A Valuable tract of LAND, containing 1300 acres, ſituate on a large run, the eaſt ſide of the north-eaſt branch of Saſquehanna river, near the Cataweſſy-creek, about nine miles from the county town of Sunbury, in Northumberland county, in a thick ſettlement near Ellis Hewes's. For further particulars, enquire of EDWARD BONSALL and ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at their Office in Fourth-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, or WHITE MATLACK, at the corner of Spruce, Front and Water-ſtreets. ‡

Letter of Colonel de la Balme to the Marquis de St. Lezere, Captain Commandant of the Frigate la Chimere, at Cheſter.

SIR,

BEING on board the frigate under your command, I heard how it had been given out there, as if three of your ſailor deſerters had taken refuge to my œconomy of workmen. I wiſh you might not depart from hence with an idea ſo diſadvantageous to an eſtabliſhment, which took its firſt riſe from ſentiments of humanity: For indeed my taking notice of ſeamen proceeded more from a deſire of lending a helping hand to my countrymen in diſtreſs, than from any other motive. Therefore I am anxious to prevent you by this letter, and to mention that I have made all poſſible enquiries to diſcover the leaſt foundation to ſuch reports, but to no purpoſe. However, as men, by aſſuming fictitious names, and telling a ſubtle ſtory, might in that reſpect have impoſed upon my good nature, ſo I beg that you would ſend up to me a truſty perſon, of whom I could learn the certain truth, and you at the ſame time receive the moſt ample ſatisfaction. Until ſuch ſort of eclairciſement may be had, be kind enough, Sir, to believe me to be a good Frenchman, and to accept of the aſſurances of that particular conſideration, wherewith I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble Servant,
DE LA BALME.

N. B. In order to manifeſt the uprightneſs of my intentions, that nothing may be laid to my charge, to prevent all unjuſt ſurmiſes, and to keep off the ſailors of the French marine, who, in expectation of finding a ſafe aſylum at my workſhops, would deſert, I ſhall publiſh this letter, and exhibit to Monſieur GERARD, the French Envoy, the roll of all Frenchmen in my employ. ¶

Weſt Fallowfield, Cheſter County, January 8, 1779.

WHEREAS JOHN M'ILHENEY, of Weſt Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, left his father's houſe about nine weeks ſince, intending to get employ as a waggoner in the continental ſervice; ſince which time his parents have heard nothing of him, which makes them very uneaſy. If he is living, he is deſired to write to them; or any perſon that can give information of him, whether living or dead, the favour will be thankfully acknowledged by WILLIAM M'ILHENEY.

N. B. He is 19 years of age, of a fair complexion, and about 5 feet 6 inches high. ‖

January 8, 1779.

THE Subſcriber, living in Marlborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, after much patience, finds himſelf under the diſagreeable neceſſity to notify that his wife ANN MARY, in the night of the 17th of December laſt, did elope from him the ninth time, and has ſince contracted debts on him: Wherefore he forewarns all perſons not to truſt her on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting, but proſecute according to law thoſe that do truſt her. And as ſhe is fond of ſtrong liquor, he will not take her into his houſe in ſickneſs or health, but alſo make uſe of the law againſt the perſons that would impoſe her upon him. HENRY HAAS. ¶

York Goal, December 31, 1778.

WAS committed into my cuſtody a certain JOHN BANE, who ſays he is a ſervant to Michael Edger Speakman, living in Concord townſhip, Cheſter county; he is a Scotch lad, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, face a little pitted with the ſmall-pox, has brown hair, and is about 17 years of age. And on the 15th day of December inſtant was committed a certain Negroe man, named WILL, who ſays he did belong to a certain John Snapp, who lived on the Falls of Patowmack, about ten miles from George Town; he is about 5 feet nine or ten inches high, a likely fellow, about 24 years of age, born in Charles county, Maryland, about 7 miles from Port-Tobacco. Their maſters are deſired to come, pay the charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold in the ſpace of three weeks for their fees.

‖1w. MICHAEL GRAYBIL, Goaler.

WAS taken up on the firſt of this inſtant January, a BAY MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, about 14½ hands high, ſuppoſed to be near 12 years old, has ſome white on her back, is branded P on both ſhoulders, paces and trots. Whoever has loſt ſaid Mare, may have her again, on application to DUNCAN LEECH, near the Black Horſe on Frankford road, proving property, and paying charges. ¶

January 5, 1779.

WHEREAS ELIZABETH WHITEAKER, the wife of John Whiteaker, hath eloped from his bed and lodgings: This is to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

† JOHN WHITEAKER.

Eaſton, December 23, 1778.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That I will, on the 15th and 16th days of January next, punctually attend at the houſe of Mr. Leedham, inkeeper, in Bucks county, to pay the debts due againſt the late Quarter-Maſter's Department, and that in the interim thoſe perſons, whoſe accounts and certificates are clear and indiſputable, may call on Captain WILLIAM M'CALLA and Mr. JOHN WRIGHT, Aſſiſt. Deputy Quarter Maſters, in Bucks county, for payment.

¶ ROBERT LETTIS HOOPER, jun. D. Q. M. G.

Article 13. The ſubjects and inhabitants of the ſaid United States, or any one of them, ſhall not be reputed *Aubains* in France, and conſequently ſhall be exempted from the *Droit de Aubaine*, or other ſimilar duty, under what name ſoever, they may by teſtament, donation or otherwiſe, diſpoſe of their goods, moveable and immoveable, in favour of ſuch perſons as to them ſhall ſeem good, and their heirs, ſubjects of the ſaid United States, reſiding whether in France or elſewhere, may ſucceed them, *ab inteſtat*, without being obliged to obtain letters of naturalization, and without having the effect of this conceſſion conteſted or impeded under pretext of any rights or prerogatives of provinces, cities or private perſons; and the ſaid heirs, whether ſuch by particular title, or *ab inteſtat*, ſhall be exempt from all duty called *Droit de detraction*, or other duty of the ſame kind; ſaving nevertheleſs the local rights or duties as much and as long as ſimilar ones are not eſtabliſhed by the United States, or any of them. The ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall enjoy on their part, in all the dominions of the ſaid States, an entire and perfect reciprocity relative to the ſtipulations contained in the preſent article: But it is at the ſame time agreed that its contents ſhall not effect the laws made, or that may be made hereafter in France, againſt emigrations, which ſhall remain in all their force and vigor, and the United States on their part, or any of them, ſhall be at liberty to enact ſuch laws, relative to that matter, as to them ſhall ſeem proper.

Article 14. The merchant ſhips of either of the parties, which ſhall be making into a port belonging to the enemy of the other ally, and concerning whoſe voyage and the ſpecies of goods on board her there ſhall be juſt grounds of ſuſpicion, ſhall be obliged to exhibit, as well upon the high ſeas as in the ports and havens, not only her paſſports, but likewiſe certificates, expreſly ſhewing that her goods are not of the number of thoſe which have been prohibited as contraband.

Article 15. If, by the exhibiting of the aboveſaid certificates, the other party diſcover there are any of thoſe ſorts of goods which are prohibited and declared contraband, and conſigned for a port under the obedience of his enemy, it ſhall not be lawful to break up the hatches of ſuch ſhip, or to open any cheſt, coffers, packs, caſks or any other veſſels found therein, or to remove the ſmalleſt parcels of her goods, whether ſuch ſhip belongs to the ſubjects of France, or the inhabitants of the ſaid United States, unleſs the lading be brought on ſhore, in the preſence of the officers of the Court of Admiralty, and an inventory thereof made, but there ſhall be no allowance to ſell, exchange or alienate the ſame in any manner, until after that due and lawful proceſs ſhall have been had againſt ſuch prohibited goods, and the Court of Admiralty ſhall by a ſentence pronounced have confiſcated the ſame, ſaving always as well the ſhip itſelf as any other goods found therein, which by this Treaty are to be eſteemed free; neither may they be detained on pretence of their being as it were infected by the prohibited goods, much leſs ſhall they be confiſcated as lawful prize; but if not the whole cargoe, but only part thereof ſhall conſiſt of prohibited or contraband goods, and the commander of the ſhip ſhall be ready and willing to deliver them to the captor who has diſcovered them, in ſuch caſe the captor, having received thoſe goods, ſhall forthwith diſcharge the ſhip, and not hinder her by any means freely to proſecute the voyage on which ſhe was bound. But in caſe the contraband merchandizes cannot be all received on board the veſſel of the captor, then the captor may, notwithſtanding the offer of delivering him the contraband goods, carry the veſſel into the neareſt port, agreeable to what is above directed.

Article 16. On the contrary it is agreed, that whatever ſhall be found to be laden by the ſubjects and inhabitants of either party on any ſhip belonging to the enemies of the other, or to their ſubjects, the whole, although it be not of the ſort of prohibited goods, may be confiſcated in the ſame manner as if it belonged to the enemy, except ſuch goods and merchandize as were put on board ſuch ſhip before the declaration of war, or even after ſuch declaration, if ſo be it were done without knowledge of ſuch declaration, ſo that the goods of the ſubjects and people of either party, whether they be of the nature of ſuch as are prohibited or otherwiſe, which, as is aforeſaid, were put on board any ſhip belonging to an enemy before the war, or after the declaration of the ſame, without the knowledge of it, ſhall no ways be liable to confiſcation, but ſhall well and truly be reſtored without delay to the proprietors demanding the ſame; but ſo as that if the ſaid merchandizes be contraband, it ſhall not be any ways lawful to carry them afterwards to any ports belonging to the enemy. The two contracting parties agree, that the term of two months being paſſed after the declaration of war, their reſpective ſubjects, from whatever part of the world they come, ſhall not plead the ignorance mentioned in this article.

Article 17. And that more effectual care may be taken for the ſecurity of the ſubjects and inhabitants of both parties, that they ſuffer no injury by the men of war or privateers of the other party, all the commanders of the ſhips of His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and of the ſaid United States, and all their ſubjects and inhabitants, ſhall be forbid doing any injury or damage to the other ſide; and if they act to the contrary they ſhall be puniſhed, and ſhall moreover be bound to make ſatisfaction for all matter of damage, and the intereſt thereof, by reparation, under the pain and obligation of their perſons and goods.

Article 18. All ſhips and merchandize of what nature ſoever, which ſhall be reſcued out of the hands of any pirates or robbers on the high ſeas, ſhall be brought into ſome port of either State, and ſhall be delivered to the cuſtody of the officers of that port, in order to be reſtored intire to the true proprietor, as ſoon as due and ſufficient proof ſhall be made concerning the property thereof.

Article 19. It ſhall be lawful for the ſhips of war of either party, and privateers, freely to carry whitherſoever they pleaſe, the ſhips and goods taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any duty to the officers of the Admiralty or any other Judges; nor ſhall ſuch prizes be arreſted or ſeized when they come to and enter the port of either party; nor ſhall the ſearchers or other officers of thoſe places ſearch the ſame, or make examination concerning the lawfulneſs of ſuch prizes; but they may hoiſt ſail at any time, and depart and carry their prizes to the places expreſſed in their commiſſions, which the commanders of ſuch ſhips of war ſhall be obliged to ſhew: On the contrary, no ſhelter or refuge ſhall be given in their ports to ſuch as ſhall have made prize of the ſubjects, people or property of either of the parties; but if ſuch ſhall come in, being forced by ſtreſs of weather or the danger of the ſea, all proper means ſhall be vigorouſly uſed, that they go out and retire from thence as ſoon as poſſible.

Article 20. If any ſhip belonging to either of the parties, their people or ſubjects, ſhall within the coaſts or dominions of the other ſtick upon the ſands, or be wrecked or ſuffer any other damage, all friendly aſſiſtance and relief ſhall be given to the perſons ſhipwrecked, or ſuch as ſhall be in danger thereof. And letters of ſafe conduct ſhall likewiſe be given to them for their free and quiet paſſage from thence, and the return of every one to his own country.

Article 21. In caſe the ſubjects and inhabitants of either party, with their ſhipping, whether public and of war, or private and of merchants, be forced through ſtreſs of weather, purſuit of pirates or enemies, or any other urgent neceſſity for ſeeking of ſhelter and harbour, to retreat and enter into any of the rivers, bays, roads or ports belonging to the other party, they ſhall be received and treated with all humanity and kindneſs, and enjoy all friendly protection and help; and they ſhall be permitted to refreſh and provide themſelves at reaſonable rates with victuals, and all things needful for the ſuſtenance of their perſons or reparation of their ſhip and conveniency of their voyage, and they ſhall no ways be detained or hindered from returning out of the ſaid ports or roads, but may remove and depart when and whither they pleaſe, without any lett or hindrance.

Article 22. For the better promoting of commerce on both ſides, it is agreed, that if a war ſhould break out between the ſaid two nations, ſix months after the proclamation of war ſhall be allowed to the merchants in the cities and towns were they live for ſelling and tranſporting their goods and merchandizes; and if any thing be taken from them, or any injury be done them within that term by either party, or the people or ſubjects of either, full ſatisfaction ſhall be made for the ſame.

Article 23. No ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall apply for or take any commiſſion or letters of marque for arming any ſhip or ſhips to act as privateers againſt the ſaid United States or any of them, or againſt the ſubjects, people or inhabitants of the ſaid United States or any of them, or againſt the property of any of the inhabitants of any of them, from any Prince or State with which the United States ſhall be at war; nor ſhall any citizen, ſubject, or inhabitant of the ſaid United States or any of them, apply for or take any commiſſion or letters of marque for arming any ſhip or ſhips to act as priveteers againſt the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King, or any of them, or the property of any of them, from any Prince or State with which the ſaid King ſhall be at war; and if any perſon of either nation ſhall take ſuch commiſſion or letters of marque, he ſhall be puniſhed as a pirate.

Article 24. It ſhall not be lawful for any foreign privateers, not belonging to the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King, nor citizens of the ſaid United States, who have commiſſions from any other Prince or State at enmity with either nation, to fit their ſhips in the ports of either the one or the other of the aforeſaid parties, to ſell what they have taken, or in any other manner whatſoever to exchange their ſhips, merchandizes or any other lading; neither ſhall they be allowed even to purchaſe victuals, except ſuch as ſhall be neceſſary for their going to the next port of that Prince or State from which they have commiſſions.

Article 25. It ſhall be lawful for all and ſingular the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King, and the citizens, people and inhabitants of the ſaid United States, to ſail with their ſhips with all manner of liberty and ſecurity, no diſtinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandize laden thereon, from any port to the places of thoſe who now are or hereafter ſhall be at enmity with the Moſt Chriſtian King or the United States. It ſhall likewiſe be lawful for the ſubjects and inhabitants aforeſaid to ſail with the ſhips and merchandizes aforementioned, and to trade with the ſame liberty and ſecurity from the places, ports and havens of thoſe who are enemies of both or either party, without any oppoſition or diſturbance whatſoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy aforementioned to neutral places, but alſo from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the juriſdiction of the ſame Prince, or under ſeveral. And it is hereby ſtipulated, that free ſhips ſhall alſo give a freedom to goods, and that every thing ſhall be deemed to be free and exempt which ſhall be found on board the ſhips belonging to the ſubjects of either of the Confederates, although the whole lading or any part thereof ſhould appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted. It is alſo agred in like manner that the ſame liberty be extended to perſons who are on board a free ſhip, with this effect, that although they be enemies to both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ſhip, unleſs they are ſoldiers and in actual ſervice of the enemies.

Article 26. This liberty of navigation and commerce ſhall extend to all kinds of merchandizes, excepting thoſe only which are diſtinguiſhed by the name of contraband, and under this name of contraband or prohibited goods ſhall be comprehended arms, great guns, bombs with their fuſes and other things belonging to them, cannon ball, gunpowder, match, pikes, ſwords, lances, ſpears, halberds, mortars, petards, grenadoes, ſaltpetre, muſkets, muſket ball, bucklers, helmets, breaſt-plates, coats of mail, and the like kinds of arms, proper for arming ſoldiers, muſket reſts, belts, horſes with their furniture, and all other warlike inſtruments whatever. Theſe merchandizes which follow ſhall not be reckoned among contraband or prohibited goods; that is to ſay, all ſorts of cloths, and all other manufactures woven of any wool, flax, ſilk, cotton, or any other materials whatever; all kinds of wearing apparel, together with the ſpecies whereof they are uſed to be made, gold and ſilver, as well coined as uncoined, tin, iron, latten, copper, braſs, coals; as alſo wheat and barley, and any other kind of corn and pulſe, tobacco, and likewiſe all manner of ſpices, ſalted and ſmoaked fleſh, ſalted fiſh, cheeſe and butter, beer, oils, wines, ſugars, and all ſorts of ſalts, and in general all proviſions which ſerve for the nouriſhment of mankind and the ſuſtenance of life; furthermore, all kinds of cotton, hemp, flax, tar, pitch, ropes, cables, ſails, ſail-cloths, anchors and any parts of anchors, alſo ſhips maſts, planks, boards and beams, of what trees ſoever, and all other things proper either for building or repairing ſhips, and all other goods whatever which have not been worked into the form of any inſtrument or thing prepared for war by land or by ſea, ſhall not be reputed contraband, much leſs ſuch as have been already wrought and made up for any other uſe; all which ſhall be wholly reckoned among free goods; as likewiſe all other merchandizes and things which are not comprehended and particularly mentioned in the foregoing enumeration of contraband goods, ſo that they may be tranſported and carried in the freeſt manner by the ſubjects of both confederates, even to places belonging to an enemy, ſuch towns or places being only excepted, as are at that time beſieged, blocked up or inveſted.

Article 27. To the end that all manner of diſſentions and quarrels may be avoided and prevented, on one ſide and the other, it is agreed, that in caſe either of the parties hereto ſhould be engaged in war, the ſhips and veſſels belonging to the ſubjects or people of the other ally muſt be furniſhed with ſea letters or paſſports, expreſſing the name, property and bulk of the ſhip, as alſo the name and place of habitation of the maſter or commander of the ſaid ſhip, that it may appear thereby that the ſhip really and truly belongs to the ſubjects of one of the parties, which paſſport ſhall be made out and granted according to the form annexed to this treaty; they ſhall likewiſe be recalled every year, that is if the ſhip happens to return home within the ſpace of a year; it is likewiſe agreed that ſuch ſhips being laden are to be provided not only with paſſports as above mentioned, but alſo with certificates, containing the ſeveral particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ſhip ſailed, and whither ſhe is bound, that ſo it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board of the ſame, which certificates ſhall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ſhip ſet ſail, in the accuſtomed form; and if any one ſhall think it fit or adviſeable to expreſs in the ſaid certificates the perſon to whom the goods on board belong, he may freely do ſo.

Article 28. The ſhips of the ſubjects and inhabitants of either of the parties coming upon any coaſt belonging to either of the ſaid allies, but not willing to enter into port, or being entered into port and not willing to unload their cargoes or break bulk, they ſhall be treated according to the general rules preſcribed or to be preſcribed relative to the object in queſtion.

Article 29. If the ſhips of the ſaid ſubjects, people or inhabitants of either of the parties, ſhall be met with, either ſailing along the coaſts or on the high ſeas, by any ſhip of war of the other, or by any privateers, the ſaid ſhips of war or privateers, for the avoiding of any diſorder, ſhall remain out of cannon ſhot, and may ſend their boats on board the merchant ſhip which they ſhall ſo meet with, and may enter her to the number of two or three men only, to whom the maſter or commander of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall exhibit his paſſport concerning the property of the ſhip, made out according to the form inſerted in this preſent treaty, and the ſhip, when ſhe ſhall have ſhewed ſuch paſſport, ſhall be free and at liberty to purſue her voyage ſo as it ſhall not be lawful to moleſt or ſearch her in any manner, or to give her chace or force her to quit her intended courſe.

Article 30. It is alo agreed, that all goods, when once put on board the ſhips or veſſels of either of the two contracting parties, ſhall be ſubject to no farther viſitation, but all viſitation or ſearch ſhall be made beforehand, and all prohibited goods ſhall be ſtopped on the ſpot before the ſame be put on board, unleſs there are manifeſt tokens or proofs of fraudulent practice; nor ſhall either the perſons or goods of the ſubjects of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty or the United States, be put under any arreſt or moleſted by any other kind of embargo for that cauſe, and only the ſubject of that State to whom the ſaid goods have been or ſhall be prohibited, and who ſhall preſume to ſell or alienate ſuch ſort of goods, ſhall be duly puniſhed for the offence.

Article 31. The two contracting parties grant mutually the liberty of having each in the ports of the other, Conſuls, Vice-Conſuls, Agents and Commiſſaries, whoſe functions ſhall be regulated by a particular agreement.

Article 32. And the more to favour and facilitate the commerce which the ſubjects of the United States may have with France, the Moſt Chriſtian King will grant them in Europe one or more free ports, where they may bring and diſpoſe of all the produce and merchandize of the Thirteen United States; and his Majeſty will alſo continue to the ſubjects of the ſaid States, the free ports which have been and are open in the French iſlands of America, of all which free ports the ſaid ſubjects of the United States ſhall enjoy the uſe, agreeable to the regulations which relate to them.

Article 33. The preſent treaty ſhall be ratified on both ſides, and the ratifications ſhall be exchanged in the ſpace of ſix months, or ſooner if poſſible.

In Faith whereof the reſpective Plenipotentiaries have ſigned the above Articles both in the French and Engliſh languages; declaring nevertheleſs, that the preſent Treaty was originally compoſed and concluded in the French language, and they have thereto affixed their Seals.

Done at Paris, this Sixth Day of February, One Thouſand Seven Hundred Seventy Eight.

(L. S.) *C. A. GERARD.*
(L. S.) *B. FRANKLIN.*
(L. S.) *SILAS DEANE.*
(L. S.) *ARTHUR LEE.*

Form of the paſſports and letters which are to be given to the ſhips and barques, according to the 27th article of this Treaty.

TO ALL who ſhall ſee theſe preſents greeting. It is hereby made known that leave and permiſſion has been given to , maſter and commander of the ſhip called , of the town of , burthen tons, or thereabouts, lying at preſent in the port or haven of , and bound for , and laden with , after that his ſhip has been viſited, and before ſailing, he ſhall make oath before the officers who have the juriſdition of maritime affairs, that the ſaid ſhip belongs to one or more of the ſubjects of , the act whereof ſhall be put at the end of theſe preſents; as likewiſe that he will keep, and cauſe to be kept by his crew on board, the marine ordinances and regulations, and enter in the proper office a liſt, ſigned and witneſſed, containing the names and ſirnames, the places of birth and abode, of the crew of his ſhip, and of all who ſhall embark on board her, whom he ſhall not take on board without the knowledge and permiſſion of the officers of the marine; and in every port or haven where he ſhall enter with his ſhip, he ſhall ſhew this preſent leave to the officers and judges of the marine, and ſhall give a faithful account to them of what paſſed and was done during his voyage; and he ſhall carry the colours, arms and enſigns of the King or United States during his voyage. In witneſs whereof we have ſigned theſe preſents, and put the ſeal of our arms thereunto, and cauſed the ſame to be counterſigned by at the day of Anno Dom.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcribers, in Newtown townſhip, Bucks county, ſome time laſt ſummer, Three red and white two year old HEIFERS, without ear-marks. The owner or owners, proving property and paying charges, may have them again.

Dec. 25, 1778. JACOB BUCKMAN, or THOMAS BUCKMAN, Smith.

Printed by HALL and SELLERS.

JANUARY, 1779. THE NUMB. 2536.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1779.

An ORATION on the ADVANTAGES *of* INDEPENDENCE: *Spoken at Charleſtown, South-Carolina, on the ſecond Anniverſary of that Æra, by Dr.* RAMSAY, *and dedicated to* CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN, *Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of the State, at whoſe Requeſt it was originally drawn up.*

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

IMPRESSED with the deepeſt ſenſe of my inſufficiency, I riſe to addreſs you with peculiar diffidence. When I conſider the knowledge and eloquence neceſſary to diſplay the glorious proſpect which Independence opens to this continent, I am ſtung with a degree of ſelf-reproach, for undertaking the important taſk. But your known attachment to the cauſe of America encourages me to hope, that you will receive with indulgence a well intended exertion to promote her welfare, and emboldens me to caſt myſelf on that candour, which looks with kindneſs on the feebleſt efforts of an honeſt mind.

We are now celebrating the anniverſary of our emancipation from Britiſh tyranny; an event that will conſtitute an illuſtrious æra in the hiſtory of the world, and which promiſes an extenſion of all thoſe bleſſings to our country, for which we would chooſe to live, or dare to die.

Our preſent form of government is every way preferable to the royal one we have lately renounced. It is much more favourable to purity of morals, and better calculated to promote all our important intereſts. Honeſty, plain dealing, and ſimple manners, were never made the patterns of courtly behaviour. Artificial manners always prevail in kingly governments; and royal courts are reſervoirs, from whence inſincerity, hypocriſy, diſſimulation, pride, luxury and extravagance deluge and overwhelm the body of a people. On the other hand, republics are favourable to truth, ſincerity, frugality, induſtry, and ſimplicity of manners. Equality, the life and ſoul of commonwealth, cuts off all pretenſions to preferment, but thoſe which ariſe from extraordinary merit: Whereas, in royal governments, he that can beſt pleaſe his ſuperiors by the low arts of fawning and adulation, is moſt likely to obtain favour.

It was the intereſt of Great-Britain to encourage our diſſipation and extravagance, for the two-fold purpoſe of *increaſing the ſale of her manufactures*, and of *perpetuating our ſubordination*. In vain we ſought to check the growth of luxury by ſumptuary laws. Every wholeſome reſtraint of this kind was ſure to meet with the royal negative; while the whole force of example was employed to induce us to copy the diſſipated manners of the country from which we ſprung. If, therefore, we had continued dependent, our frugality, induſtry and ſimplicity of manners would have been loſt in an imitation of Britiſh extravagance, idleneſs, and falſe refinements.

How much more happy is our preſent ſituation, when neceſſity, co-operating with the love of our country, compels us to adopt both public and private œconomy! Many are now induſtriouſly cloathing themſelves and their families in ſober homeſpun, who, had we remained dependent, would have been ſpending their time in idleneſs, and ſtrutting in the coſtly robes of Britiſh gaiety. The Arts and Sciences, which languiſhed under the low proſpects of ſubjection, will now raiſe their drooping heads, and ſpread far and wide, till they have reached the remoteſt parts of this untutored continent. It is the happineſs of our preſent conſtitution, that all offices lie open to men of merit, of whatever rank or condition, and that even the reins of ſtate may be held by the ſon of the pooreſt man, if poſſeſſed of abilities equal to the important ſtation. We are no more to look up for the bleſſings of government to hungry courtiers, or the needy dependents of Britiſh Nobility; but muſt educate our own children for theſe exalted purpoſes. When ſubjects, we had ſcarce any other ſhare in government, but to obey the arbitrary mandates of a Britiſh Parliament; but honour, with her dazzling pomp—intereſt, with her golden lure--and patriotiſm, with her heart-felt ſatisfaction, jointly call upon us now to qualify ourſelves and poſterity for the bench, the army, the navy, the learned profeſſions, and all the departments of civil government. The Independence of our country holds forth ſuch generous encouragement to youth, as cannot fail of making many of them deſpiſe the ſyren calls of luxury and myrth, and purſue heaven-born wiſdom with unwearied application. A few years will now produce a much greater number of men of learning and abilities, than we could have expected for ages in our boyiſh ſtate of minority, guided by the leading-ſtrings of a parent country.

How trifling the objects of deliberation that came before our former Legiſlative Aſſemblies, compared with the great and important matters on which they muſt now decide. They might then, *with the leave of the King*, his Governors and Councils, make laws about *yoking hogs*, *branding cattle*, or *marking rice*; but they are now called upon to determine on peace and war, treaties and negociations with foreign States, and other ſubjects intereſting to the peace, liberty, ſovereignty and independence of a wide extended empire. No wonder that ſo little attention has been paid to learning; for ignorance was better than knowledge, while our abject and humiliating condition ſo effectually tended to cruſh the exertions of the human mind, and to extinguiſh a generous ardour for literary preeminence.

The times in which we live, and the governments we have lately adopted, all conſpire to fan the ſparks of genius in every breaſt, and kindle them into flame. When like children we were under the guardianſhip of a foreign power, our limited attention was naturally engroſſed by agriculture, or directed to the low purſuit of wealth; in this ſtate, the powers of the ſoul, benumbed with eaſe and indolence, ſunk us into ſloth and effeminacy. Hardſhips, dangers, and proper opportunities give ſcope to active virtues, and rouſe the mind to ſuch vigorous exertions, as command the admiration of an applauding world. Rome, when ſhe filled the earth with the terror of her arms, ſometimes called her Generals from the plough: In like manner, the great want of proper perſons to fill high ſtations has drawn from obſcurity many illuſtrious characters, which will dazzle the world with the ſplendor of their names. The neceſſities of our country require the utmoſt exertions of all our powers; from which vigorous united efforts much more improvement of the human mind is to be expected, than if we had remained in a torpid ſtate of dependence.

Eloquence is the child of a free State. In this form of government, as public meaſures are determined by a majority of votes, arguments enforced by the arts of perſwaſion muſt evermore be crowned with ſucceſs. The riſing patriot therefore, who wiſhes the happineſs of his country, will cultivate the art of public ſpeaking. In royal governments, where the will of one or a few has the direction of public meaſures, the orator may harangue, but moſt probably will reap proſecution and impriſonment, as the fruit of his labour: Whereas in our preſent happy ſyſtem, the pooreſt ſchool-boy may proſecute his ſtudies with increaſing ardour, from the proſpect that in a few years he may, by his improved abilities, direct the determinations of public bodies on ſubjects of the moſt ſtupendous conſequence.

Thus might I go through the whole circle of the arts and ſciences, and ſhew, that while we remained Britiſh ſubjects, cramped and reſtrained by the limited views of dependence, each one of them would dwindle and decay, compared with the perfection and glory in which they will bloom and flouriſh, under the enlivening ſunſhine of freedom and independence. I appeal to the experience of all, whether they do not feel an elevation of ſoul growing out of the emancipation of their country, while they recollect that they are no longer ſubject to lawleſs will, but poſſeſs the powers of ſelf-government, and are called upon to bear an active part in ſupporting and perpetuating the ſovereignty of the United States, and in organizing them in ſuch a manner, as will produce the greateſt portion of political happineſs to the preſent and future generations. In this elevation of ſoul conſiſts true genius, which is cramped by kingly government, and can only flouriſh in free States.

The attention of thouſands is now called forth from their ordinary employments, to ſubjects connected with the ſovereignty and happineſs of a great continent. As no one can tell to what extent the human mind may be cultivated, ſo no one can foreſee what great events may be brought into exiſtence, by the exertions of ſo many minds expanded by cloſe attention to ſubjects of ſuch vaſt importance.

The Royal Society was founded immediately after the termination of the civil wars in England. In like manner, may we not hope, as ſoon as this conteſt is ended, that the exalted ſpirits of our politicians and warriors will engage in the enlargement of public happineſs, by cultivating the arts of peace, and promoting uſeful knowledge, with an ardour equal to that which firſt rouſed them to bleed in the cauſe of liberty and their country? Their genius, ſharpened by their preſent glorious exertions, will naturally ſeek for a continuance of ſuitable employment. Having, with well tried ſwords and prudent councils, ſecured Liberty and Independence for themſelves and poſterity, their great ſouls will ſtoop to nothing leſs than concerting wiſe ſchemes of civil polity and happineſs—inſtructing the world in uſeful arts—and extending the empire of ſcience. I foreſee ſocieties formed of our Heroes and Stateſmen, releaſed from their preſent cares; ſome of which will teach mankind to plough, ſow, plant, build, and improve the rough face of nature, while others critically examine the various productions of the animal and mineral kingdoms, and teach their countrymen to "look through Nature up to Nature's God." Little has been hitherto done towards compleating the natural hiſtory of America, or for the improvement of agriculture, and the peaceful arts of civil life; but who will be ſurprized at this who conſiders, that, during the long paſt night of one hundred and fifty years, our minds were depreſſed, and our activity benumbed, by the low proſpects of ſubjection? Future diligence will convince the candid world, that paſt inattention was the effect of our dependent form of government.

Every circumſtance concurs to make it probable that the Arts and Sciences will be cultivated, extended and improved in independent America. They require a freſh ſoil, and always flouriſh moſt in new countries. A large volume of the book of nature, yet unread, is open before us, and invites our attentive peruſal. Many uſeful plants, unknown to the moſt induſtrious botaniſt, waſte their virtues in our deſert air. Various parts of our country, hitherto untrod by the foot of any Chymiſt, abound with different minerals. We ſtand on the ſhoulders of our predeceſſors, with reſpect to the arts that depend on experiment and obſervation. The face of our country, interſected by rivers, or covered by woods and ſwamps, gives ample ſcope for the improvement of mechanics, mathematics, and natural philoſophy. Our free governments are the proper nurſeries of rhetoric, criticiſm, and the arts which are founded on the philoſophy of the human mind. In monarchies, an extreme degree of politeneſs diſguiſes the ſimplicity of nature, and "ſets the looks at variance with the thoughts." In republics, mankind appear as they really are, without any falſe colouring. In theſe governments therefore, attentive obſervers have an opportunity of knowing all the avenues to the heart, and of thoroughly underſtanding human nature. The great inferiority of the moderns to the antients in fine writing, is to be referred to this veil caſt over mankind by the artificial refinements of modern monarchies. From the operation of ſimilar cauſes, it is hoped that the free governments of America will produce Poets, Orators, Critics and Hiſtorians, equal to the moſt celebrated of the antient commonwealths of Greece and Italy.

Large empires are leſs favourable to true philoſophy than ſmall independent ſtates. The authority of a great author is apt, in the former caſe, to extinguiſh a free enquiry, and to give currency to falſehood unexamined. The doctrines of Confucius were believed all over China, and the philoſophy of Deſcartes in France; but neighbouring nations, examining them without partiality or prepoſſeſſion, exploded them both. For the ſame reaſon, our ſeparate ſtates, jealous of the literary reputation of each other, and uninfluenced by any partial biaſs, will critically pry into the merit of every new opinion and ſyſtem, and nought but truth will ſtand the teſt, and finally prevail.

In monarchies, favour is the ſource of preferment; but in our new forms of government no one can command the ſuffrages of the people, unleſs by his ſuperior merit and capacity.

The weight of each ſtate, in the continental ſcale, will ever be proportioned to the abilities of its Repreſentatives in Congreſs. Hence an emulation will take place, each contending with the other which ſhall produce the moſt accompliſhed ſtateſmen. From the joint influence of all theſe combined cauſes, it may ſtrongly be preſumed that literature will flouriſh in America, and that our Independence will be an illuſtrious epocha, remarkable for the ſpreading and improvement of Science.

A zeal for promoting learning, unknown in the days of our ſubjection, has already begun to overſpread theſe United States. In the laſt Seſſion of our Aſſembly three Societies were incorporated, for the laudable purpoſe of erecting ſeminaries of education. Nor is the noble ſpirit confined to us alone. Even now, amidſt the tumults of war, literary inſtitutions

are forming all over the continent, which muſt light up ſuch a blaze of knowledge, as cannot fail to burn, and catch, and ſpread, until it has finally illuminated, with the rays of Science, the moſt diſtant retreats of ignorance and barbarity.

Our change of government ſmiles upon our commerce with an aſpect peculiarly benign and favourable. In a few years, we may expect to ſee the colours of France, Spain, Holland, Pruſſia, Portugal, and thoſe of every other maritime power, waving on our coaſts, whilſt Americans unfurl the thirteen ſtripes in the remoteſt harbours of the world. Our different climates and ſoils produce a great variety of uſeful commodities. The ſea waſhes our coaſt along an extenſive tract of two thouſand miles; and no country abounds in a greater plenty of the materials for ſhip-building, or has a better proſpect of a reſpectable navy. Our ſtately oaks, the greater part of which would probably have withered in their native ſpots, had we remained ſubjects, will now be converted into ſhips of war, to ride triumphant on the ocean, and to carry American thunder around the world. Whole foreſts will be transformed into veſſels of commerce, enriching this independent continent with the produce of every clime and every ſoil. The wealth of Europe, Aſia and Africa will flow in upon America; our trade will no longer be confined by the ſelfiſh regulations of an avaricious ſtepdame, but follow wherever intereſt leads the way. Our great object, as a trading people, ſhould be to procure the beſt prices for our commodities, and foreign articles at the moſt reaſonable rates; but all this was cruelly reverſed by acts of the Britiſh Parliament, regulating our trade in a ſubſerviency to their own emolument, our intereſt being entirely out of the queſtion. It requires but a moment's recollection to convince us, that as we now have a free trade with all the world, we ſhall obtain a more generous price for our produce, and foreign goods on eaſier terms, than we ever could while we were ſubject to a Britiſh monopoly.* The boaſted act of navigation was not intended for our advantage, nor for the advantage of the whole empire, but was a glaring monument of the all-graſping nature of unlimited power. To enumerate all the ungenerous reſtrictions impoſed by the Britiſh government on American commerce, would be an outrage on patience. Time only will unfold the whole of this myſtery of iniquity. A few years experience will ſhew ſuch an amazing difference between the fettered trade of the Britiſh colonies, and the extenſive commerce of the free, independent States of America, as will cauſe us to ſtand amazed that we ſo long and ſo patiently ſubmitted to ſo many and ſuch cruel reſtrictions. In one word, ſo long as we remained dependent, the commerce of this great continent would have been ſacrificed to the intereſt of a ſelfiſh European iſland.

Carolina had particular reaſon to wiſh for the free trade of independence. † The whole iſland of Great-Britain did not annually conſume more than 5000 barrels of her ſtaple commodity, rice; and yet it was an enumerated article. The charge on unloading, reloading, and ſhifting every caſk, owing to this enumeration, was immenſe, though it ſerved no other purpoſe but to procure jobs for Britiſh coopers and wharfingers. So little regard was had to our intereſt while dependent, that this enumeration was obtained by the inſtigation of a Captain Cole. Several veſſels coming from England before him, and purchaſing rice for Portugal, prevented the aforeſaid Captain of a loading; he returned, and, in reſentment, ſaid carrying rice to Portugal was a prejudice to the trade of England; and on this ſingle inſtance, ſo ill founded and ſupported, rice became an enumerated article. ‡ How could our trade flouriſh, or our produce bring its full value, while reſtricted by a legiſlature ſo regardleſs of our intereſt, that a petty Captain, to ſecure himſelf a cargoe, could prevent our ſtaple from being ſent directly to a foreign market.

Union with Great-Britain confined us to the conſumption of her manufactures, and reſtrained us from ſupplying our wants by the improvement of thoſe articles which the bounty of Heaven had beſtowed on our country. So numerous were the inhabitants of ſome provinces, that they could not all find employment in cultivating the earth; and yet a ſingle hat, manufactured in one colony, and exported for ſale to another, forfeited both veſſel and cargoe. The ſame penalties were inflicted for tranſporting wool from one to another. Acts of Parliament have been made to prohibit the erection of ſlitting-mills in America. Thus did Britiſh tyranny exert her power to make us a needy and dependent people, obliged to go to her market, and to buy at her prices; and all this at a time, when, by her excluſive trade, ſhe fixed her own prices on our commodities.

How widely different is our preſent ſituation! The glorious fourth of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſix, repealed all theſe cruel reſtrictions, and holds forth generous prices, and public premiums, for our encouragement in the erection of all kinds of manufactures.

We are the firſt people in the world, who have had it in their power to chooſe their own form of government. Conſtitutions were forced on all other nations by the will of their conquerors; or they were formed by accident, caprice, or the overbearing influence of prevailing parties or particular perſons: But, happily for us, the bands of Britiſh government were diſſolved at a time when no rank above that of freemen exiſted among us, and when we were in a capacity to chooſe for ourſelves among the various forms of government, and to adopt that which beſt ſuited our country and people. Our deliberations on this occaſion were not directed by the over-grown authority of a conquering General, or the ambition of an aſpiring nobility, but by the pole-ſtar of public good, inducing us to prefer thoſe forms that would moſt effectually ſecure the greateſt portion of political happineſs to the greateſt number of people. We had the example of all ages for our inſtruction, and many among us were well acquainted with the cauſes of proſperity and miſery in other governments.

In times of public tranquility, the mighty have been too apt to encroach on the rights of the many: But it is the great happineſs of America, that her independent conſtitutions were agreed upon by common conſent, at a time when her leading men needed the utmoſt ſupport of the multitude, and therefore could have no other object in view, but the formation of ſuch conſtitutions as would beſt ſuit the people at large, and unite them moſt heartily in repelling common dangers.

As the ſtrength of a people conſiſts in their numbers, our ſeparate States, ſenſible of their weakneſs, were actually excited by ſelf-intereſt to form ſuch free governments, as would encourage the greateſt influx of inhabitants.

In this manner, an emulation has virtually taken place in all the Thirteen States, each contending with the others, who ſhould form the freeſt conſtitution. Thus independence has been the fruitful parent of governments formed on equal principles, more favourato the liberty and happineſs of the governed than any that have yet been recorded in the annals of hiſtory.

While we were dependent on Britain, our freedom was out of the queſtion; for what is a free ſtate, but one that is governed by its own will? What ſhadow of liberty then could we poſſeſs, when the ſingle No of a King, 3000 miles diſtant, was ſufficient to repeal any of our laws, however uſeful and ſalutary; and when we were to be bound in all caſes whatſoever by men, in whoſe election we had no vote, who had an intereſt oppoſed to ours, and over whom we had no controul? The wit of man could not poſſibly deviſe any mode, that would unite the freedom of America with Britain's claim of unlimitted ſupremacy. We were therefore reduced to the alternative of Liberty and Independence, or Slavery and Union. We wiſely choſe to cut the gordian knot which tied old Britain to the new, and to aſſume our independent ſtation among the empires of the world. Britain, had ſhe honeſtly intended it, was incapable of governing us for the great purpoſes of government. Our great diſtance, and other local circumſtances, made it impoſſible for her to be ſufficiently acquainted with our ſituation and wants. But admitting it was in her power, we had no reaſon to expect that ſhe would hold the reins of government for any other end but her own advantage. Human nature is too ſelfiſh, too ambitious, for us to expect that one country will govern another for any but intereſted purpoſes. To obtain the ſalutary ends of government, we muſt blend the intereſts of the people and their rulers; or elſe the former will infallibly be ſacrificed to the latter. Hence the abſurdity of our expecting ſecurity, liberty and ſafety, while we were ſubjects of a ſtate a thouſand leagues diſtant.

Connection with Britain involved us in all her quarrels; and ſuch is the fluctuating ſtate of her politics, that we could not long expect a political calm. In vain did the Atlantic ocean interpoſe; for by our unnatural union we were neceſſarily dragged into every war, which her pride or ambition might occaſion. Beſides, as ſhe conſidered the colonies as her property, what was to hinder her from ceding any or all of them to the different European States. Thus, while we had no independent government of our own, we might have been the ſport of various contending powers, and toſſed about, like a foot-ball, from one to the other.

Our independence will naturally tend to fill our country with inhabitants. Where life, liberty and property, are well ſecured, and where land is eaſily and cheaply obtained, the natural increaſe of people will much exceed all European calculations. Add to this, the inhabitants of the old world becoming acquainted with our excellent forms of government, will emigrate by thouſands. In their native lands, the hard earned fruits of uninterrupted labour are ſcarcely equal to a ſcanty ſupply of their natural wants, and this pittance is held on a very precarious tenure; while our ſoil may be cheaply purchaſed, and will abundantly repay the toil of the huſbandman, whoſe property no rapacious landlord dare invade. Happy America! whoſe extent of territory weſtward is ſufficient to accommodate with land thouſands and millions of the virtuous peaſants, who now groan beneath tyranny and oppreſſion in three quarters of the globe. Who would remain in Europe, a dependant on the will of an imperious landlord, when a few years induſtry can make him an independent American freeholder?

Such will be the fruits of our glorious revolution, that in a little time gay fields, adorned with the yellow robes of ripening harveſt, will ſmile in the remoteſt depths of our weſtern frontiers, where impaſſable foreſts now frown over the uncultivated earth. The face of our interior country will be changed from a barren wilderneſs into the hoſpitable abodes of peace and plenty. Cities too will riſe majeſtic to the view, on thoſe very ſpots which are now howled over by ſavage beaſts and more ſavage men.

The population of this country has been heretofore very rapid; but it is worthy of obſervation that this has varied more or leſs, in proportion to the degrees of liberty that were granted to the different provinces by their charters. Pennſylvania and New-England, tho' inferior in ſoil, being bleſt originally with the moſt free forms of government, have outſtripped others in the relative increaſe of their inhabitants. Hence I infer, that as we are all now compleatly free and independent, we ſhall populate much faſter than we ever have done, or ever would, while we were controuled by the jealous policy of an inſignificant iſland.

We poſſeſs thouſands and millions of acres, which we may ſell out to new ſettlers, on terms very eaſy to them, and yet ſufficient to defray the whole expence of the preſent war. When the quit-rents, formerly paid to the King, ſhall be appropriated to the independent States, they will fill our treaſuries to ſo great a degree, that foreign nations, knowing that we abound in the ſinews of war, will be afraid to provoke us. In a few years, when our finances are properly arranged, the ſtoppage of thoſe ſums which were formerly drained from us, to ſupport the pride and extravagance of the Britiſh King, will be an ample proviſion, without taxes, for defraying the expence of our independent governments.

It is difficult to compute the number of advantages ariſing from our preſent glorious ſtruggle; harder ſtill, perhaps impoſſible, preciſely to aſcertain their extent. It has attracted the attention of all Europe to the nature of civil liberty, and the rights of the people. Our conſtitutions, pregnant with the ſeeds of liberty and happineſs, have been tranſlated into a variety of languages, and ſpread far and wide. Who can tell what great events, now concealed in the womb of time, may be brought into exiſtence by the nations of the old world emulating our ſucceſsful efforts in the cauſe of liberty? The thrones of tyranny and deſpotiſm will totter, when their ſubjects ſhall learn and know, by our example, that the happineſs of the people is the end and object of all government. The wondering world has beheld the ſmiles of Heaven on the numerous ſons of America reſolving to die or be free: Perhaps this noble example, like a wide ſpreading conflagration, may catch from breaſt to breaſt, and extend from nation to nation, till tyranny and oppreſſion are utterly extirpated from the face of the earth.* The tyrants and landlords of the old world, who hold a great part of their fellow men in bondage becauſe of their dependence for land, will be obliged to relax of their arbitrary treatment, when they find that America is an aſylum for freemen from all quarters of the globe. They will be cautious of adding to the oppreſſions of their poor ſubjects and tenants, leſt they ſhould force them to abandon their country

* *That Britiſh merchants give us a low price for our commodities appears from this ſingle conſideration—They made money by exporting them from England. If they found it profitable to export tobacco, rice, indigo, &c. from Britain, it muſt be in conſequence of their allowing the American Coloniſts leſs for thoſe articles, than they would have brought in European markets. In this manner much of our produce was ſold to the conſumers, loaded with double freight, inſurance and commiſſions, over and above the additional expence of unloading and re-loading in Great-Britain. The induſtrious American planter received no more for his produce, than the pittance the Britiſh merchant, after reſerving his own profit, was pleaſed to allow on the ſale thereof, brought to market charged with this unneceſſary expence. The diſtance from America to thoſe places of Europe, which conſumed our ſtaples, is generally leſs than to the Britiſh ports. From all which premiſes it appears undeniably evident, that American commodities, carried directly to the countries where they are conſumed, will produce much more clear profit to the planter, than when they arrived there by the circuitous way of Great-Britain.*

The ſame reaſoning holds good with reſpect to many articles imported from England, which were not of its own growth or manufacture; for they would come much cheaper from the countries where they were made, than they ever could, while we were obliged to receive them through the hands of Britiſh merchants, loaded with double freight, inſurance, commiſſions, and ſometimes with duties. If intereſt had not ſilenced the voice of juſtice, Great-Britain, while ſhe obliged us to buy at her market, would have conſidered herſelf as bound to ſupply our wants as cheap as they could have been ſupplied elſewhere; but, inſtead of this, ſhe not only fixed exorbitant prices on articles of her own production, but refuſed us the liberty of buying from foreigners thoſe articles which her own markets did not afford, and had alſo begun the fatal policy of ſuper-adding additional duties. What a ſcene of oppreſſion does this open to us! A great part of the price for which our commodities ſold in Europe was lodged in Britiſh coffers, and we were obliged to buy manufactures of her production at prices of her own fixing, and were reſtrained from buying thoſe articles which ſhe could not raiſe where they could be got cheapeſt: Beſides, as we durſt not buy from any others, they had it in their power to fix any advance on the firſt coſt that their avarice preſcribed, and our neceſſities would permit.

† *The tobacco colonies were alſo great loſers by the Britiſh monopoly of trade. The duties on their ſtaple amounted to more than half the firſt coſt. Tobacco, exported from Britain, ſold in European markets for more than double the ſum the American planter received for it. If it ſhould become a cuſtom in the United States to celebrate the anniverſary of Independence with an annual oration, it is hoped that ſome citizen of Virginia or Maryland will place the ſelfiſh reſtrictions on the exportation of this valuable commodity in a proper light.*

‡ Gee *on Trade, page* 21.

* *Britain will eventually loſe leſs by our Independence than is commonly ſuppoſed. The king and miniſtry may be cured of their luſt of domination, and will be deprived of influence and the means of corruption: While ſhe had a monopoly of our trade, it encouraged idleneſs and extravagance in her manufacturers, becauſe they were ſure of a market for their goods, though dear and ill made; but, as Independence will beſtow our commerce on thoſe who moſt deſerve it, this will be the means of introducing frugality and induſtry among her labouring poor. Our population will be ſo much the more rapid for our free governments, that, in my humble opinion, that part of our trade which will fall to the ſhare of Great-Britain, if ſhe has the wiſdom to conclude a ſpeedy peace, will be more to her advantage than a monopoly of the whole of it, if we had remained ſubjects.*

for the enjoyment of the ſweets of American liberty. In this view of the matter, I am confident that the cauſe of America is the cauſe of human nature, and that it will extend its influence to thouſands who will never ſee it, and procure them a mitigation of the cruelties and oppreſſions impoſed by their arbitrary taſkmaſters.

If ſuch be the glorious conſequences of independence, who can be ſo loſt to every generous ſentiment, as to wiſh to return under royal domination? Who would not rather count it an honour to ſtand among the foremoſt, in doing and ſuffering in a cauſe ſo intimately connected with the happineſs of human nature? Away with all the peeviſh complaints of the hardneſs of the times, and the weight of the taxes. The prize for which we contend, would be cheaply purchaſed, with double the expence of blood, treaſure and difficulty, it will ever coſt us.

Our independent conſtitutions, formed on the juſteſt principles, promiſe fair to give the moſt perfect protection to life, liberty and property, equally to the poor and the rich. As at the conflagration of Corinth, the various melted metals running together formed a new one, called Corinthian braſs, which was ſuperior to any of its component parts; in like manner, perhaps, it is the will of Heaven that a new empire ſhould be here formed, of the different nations of the old world, which will riſe ſuperior to all that have gone before it, and extend human happineſs to its utmoſt poſſible limits. None can tell to what perfection the arts of government may be brought. May we not therefore expect great things from the patriots of this generation, jointly co-operating to make the new-born republics of America as compleat as poſſible. Is it not to be hoped, that human nature will here receive her moſt finiſhed touches? That the arts and ſciences will be extended and improved? That religion, learning and liberty, will be diffuſed over this continent? And, in ſhort, that the American editions of the human mind will be more perfect than any that have yet appeared. Great things have been atchieved in the infancy of States; and the ardour of a new people riſing to empire and renown, with proſpects that tend to elevate the human ſoul, encourages theſe flattering expectations.

[*Remainder in our next.*]

BOSTON, December 31.

From Tueſday morning till Friday night laſt we had the moſt ſevere cold weather here that has been known for many years paſt, which was followed by a moſt violent ſtorm of ſnow, and continued till Sunday morning.

In the above ſtorm one Mr. William Biſhop, of Cumberland, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, returning from this town with a team of four oxen and a horſe, through the ſeverity of the weather, miſſed his way as he was croſſing the neck, and got upon Lamb's dam, where he, with his cattle and horſe, periſhed. The team was diſcovered on Sunday afternoon, but the body of the unfortunate man was not found before Monday. From ſeveral circumſtances it appears, that as he found it impoſſible to ſave his team, he left it, and was making towards the barrack, in a fort near by, but, having proceeded but a few rods, expired in the attempt.

Three Frenchmen were found dead in Roxbury on Monday, ſuppoſed to have periſhed in the above ſtorm.

Alſo, in the above ſtorm, two veſſels, viz. a ſchooner from France (ſuppoſed to be Captain Iſrael Ober, who but laſt week arrived from France) and a ſloop, commanded by Captain Banks, from Saco, went aſhore at Cape Ann; but providentially no lives were loſt.

'Tis reported ſeveral veſſels have ſhared the ſame fate on the back of the Cape.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.

The Council have appointed and commiſſioned William Ball, William Adcock, Samuel Morris, and Joſeph Ruſh, Juſtices of the Peace of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Benjamin Paſchall, Eſq; is appointed one of the Judges of the City Court.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, January 6

"Some days ago arrived here from St. Euſtatia, Capt. Veſey, in a ten gun ſloop, who, on the 21ſt ult. was ſpoke by the Privateer St. Patrick from New-York. A Continental Captain, paſſenger on board Captain Veſey, aſked him if he would not take the privateer? to which he anſwered he could not, being a Dutch bottom---that he would only defend himſelf. Upon which the Continental Captain, with ſome other paſſengers, confined Capt. Veſey until they took poſſeſſion of her. They have brought her up here. She had a few days before taken two veſſels, Captain Williams and Captain Elliſon."

In COUNCIL, January 13, 1779.

WHEREAS verbal applications have by experience proved very inconvenient to this Board, and productive of great delay to the public buſineſs: Therefore

Ordered, That the Secretary do give notice that, except in extraordinary caſes, all applications to Council be made in writing, when they will be conſidered and diſpatched in the order of time in which they are preſented.

Extract from the Minutes,
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, *December* 18, 1778.

WHEREAS it is repreſented to Congreſs, that it will be more agreeable to adventurers in the Lottery of the United States to have the blanks drawn as well as the prizes, and that the public will thereby have an opportunity, during the time of drawing, to purchaſe the tickets which may remain unſold at the commencement thereof.

Reſolved, That the Managers be directed to draw the blanks and prizes of the ſecond claſs of the ſaid Lottery.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

TREASURY-OFFICE, December 19, 1778.

Ordered, That after the firſt day of January next the ſale of the ſaid tickets be continued by the Managers of the Lottery, in the city of Philadelphia, and in no other place.

In conſequence of the above reſolve of Congreſs, the Managers acquaint the public, that after the firſt day of January next, the time the Lottery commences drawing, tickets will be ſold by the Managers at their office, where the Check Clerk, with a majority of the Managers, will attend, in order that the adventurers may be aſſured the tickets bought are not drawn. The above ſale of tickets will be made from 8 o'clock in the morning till 11, the time the drawing commences, and from 5 till 7 o'clock in the afternoon, and at no other time or place.

[The different Printers throughout the States are requeſted to continue the above while the drawing continues.]

THE Adventurers in the Second Claſs of the United States LOTTERY may know the fate of their Tickets by applying to the Check Clerk every morning and evening at the Lottery Office, or at the place of drawing, for Six-pence a ticket.

N. B. The enquirers are intreated to bring change, to avoid trouble and delay.

Will be Publiſhed on the firſt Wedneſday of February, 1779, *and on the firſt Wedneſday of every month following*,

THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.

The price of the Magazine, for the firſt month, will be

I. TO the adventitious purchaſer of a ſingle copy, *Three dollars.*

II. By the quantity of Twelve Copies, *Two and one half dollars.*

III. To the Subſcriber for a ſingle copy, on advancing twenty four dollars, *Two dollars.*

The Publiſher will riſe or fall in the price of the Magazine with the prices of other articles and commodities in general.

The favours of the Ingenious, legibly written, and communicated poſt-free, will be gratefully received and inſerted.

The Publiſher of the *United States Magazine*,
And the Public's very humble Servant,
FRANCIS BAILEY.

Front-Street, above Vine-Street, Philadelphia.

All kinds of Printing-Work is carefully and expeditiouſly performed by ſaid BAILEY. He has for ſale, *Spelling-Books*, bound and in ſheets.

TO BE SOLD,

For good emiſſions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, within the Weſtern Diviſion of the State of New-Jerſey,

TEN thouſand acres of unappropriated rights to lands, the title warranted good and indiſputable. Application may be made to Mr. JOHN LEE, at Mount-Pleaſant, near Mount-Holly, New-Jerſey.

N. B. Any quantity from fifty acres upwards, may be had.

LAST Saturday afternoon a man that was wheeling a keg along one of the ſtreets, the contents of which he had taſted too freely of, ſtopped near a houſe in Third-ſtreet, and went away, leaving the keg and barrow in the ſtreet; in the evening a perſon put them in a yard in that neighbourhood. The real owner of the keg and barrow, by calling on the Printers hereof and paying the coſt of this advertiſement, may be informed in whoſe care they are. *Philadelphia, January* 18, 1779.

Philadelphia, January 4, 1779.

PURSUANT to a requeſt ſignified to me by a number of the Proprietors of Indiana, "that I would call a Meeting of the Company to chuſe a Preſident and determine on matters of the greateſt importance to the Proprietors." I therefore hereby inform all perſons concerned, that they are requeſted to meet in this city, at the Indian Queen tavern, in Fourth-ſtreet, on the fifth day of April next, between the hours of three and five o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to take into conſideration ſuch matters as ſhall be propoſed.

‖14w. THOMAS WHARTON, V. P.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold, by

HALL and SELLERS,

PROCEEDINGS of a GENERAL COURT MARTIAL for the TRIAL of MAJOR GENERAL SCHUYLER.

York Goal, December 31, 1778.

WAS committed into my cuſtody a certain JOHN BANE, who ſays he is a ſervant to Michael Edger Speakman, living in Concord townſhip, Cheſter county; he is a Scotch lad, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, face a little pitted with the ſmall-pox, has brown hair, and is about 17 years of age. And on the 15th day of December inſtant was committed a certain Negroe man, named WILL, who ſays he did belong to a certain John Snapp, who lived on the Falls of Patowmack, about ten miles from George Town; he is about 5 feet nine or ten inches high, a likely fellow, about 24 years of age, born in Charles county, Maryland, about 7 miles from Port-Tobacco. Their maſters are deſired to come, pay the charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold in the ſpace of three weeks for their fees.

‖1w. MICHAEL GRAYBIL, Goaler.

January 8, 1779.

THE Subſcriber, living in Marlborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, after much patience, finds himſelf under the diſagreeable neceſſity to notify that his wife ANN MARY, in the night of the 17th of December laſt, did elope from him the ninth time, and has ſince contracted debts on him: Wherefore he forewarns all perſons not to truſt her on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting, but proſecute according to law thoſe that do truſt her. And as ſhe is fond of ſtrong liquor, he will not take her into his houſe in ſickneſs or health, but alſo make uſe of the law againſt the perſons that would impoſe her upon him. HENRY HAAS. ¶

January 12, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Nottingham, Cheſter county, ſome time laſt fall, a black and white ſpotted STEER, marked on the off ear with a halfpenny cut out. The owner is deſired to come in three weeks after date, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. DANIEL KING. ¶

CAME to the plantation belonging to Peter Deſhong, in Paſſyunk townſhip, the 23d of December laſt, A light ſorrel HORSE, with a bald face, and had no ſhoes on. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

¶ DANIEL HUVER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcribers, in Newtown townſhip, Bucks county, ſome time laſt ſummer, Three red and white two year old HEIFERS, without ear-marks. The owner or owners, proving property and paying charges, may have them again.

‖ JACOB BUCKMAN, or
Dec. 25, 1778. THOMAS BUCKMAN, Smith.

Pennſylvania, ſſ.

The SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *of the Commonwealth of* PENNSYLVANIA,

To ALL to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, GREETING:

WHEREAS, by virtue and in purſuance of ſundry laws of this Commonwealth, heretofore paſſed and enacted for the better ſecurity of the government thereof, divers perſons have been apprehended, and in due courſe of law committed to priſon, having been convicted or charged with pertinacioufly refuſing to take the ſeveral oaths or affirmations required by the ſaid laws from the ſubjects of this State, and many of the perſons ſo charged or convicted do now remain in ſeveral of the priſons of this State. AND WHEREAS, by an Act of Aſſembly paſſed at the laſt ſeſſions, and dated the fifth day of December laſt, entitled "A farther Supplement to the Act, entitled, An Act for the better ſecurity of government," all the pains, penalties and diſabilities, impoſed by any former Acts of Aſſembly (except thoſe of electing and being elected, or appointed to any office or place of truſt or profit or ſerving on juries) were declared from thenceforth to ceaſe and determine. NOW KNOW YE, that the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, duly conſidering the nature, purport and tendency of the ſaid Act of Aſſembly, and alſo the circumſtances and ſituation of the ſaid priſoners, have pardoned, remitted and releaſed, and by theſe preſents do pardon, remit and releaſe unto the ſaid parties, and every of them, ſo ſtanding charged and convicted as aforeſaid, by whatſoever name or names they may be called or known, all and every the ſaid offence or crime of recuſancy as aforeſaid, and all puniſhments, pains and penalties, inflicted by any of the ſaid laws or any judgment of any Court of law thereupon, other than any fine or fines duly impoſed by any of the ſaid Court or Courts of Law in this Commonwealth: And do by theſe preſents hereby ſupercede all warrants, or orders of commitment or detainers whatſoever, heretofore iſſued by any Court, Juſtice of Peace, or other perſon in authority under this Commonwealth, except as herein before mentioned. And all Sheriffs, Coroners, Under-Sheriffs, Gaolers and others, are hereby authoriſed and required, on payment of priſon fees and other fees, to enlarge and ſet at liberty all perſons committed or detained by reaſon of the premiſes, for which this ſhall be their ſufficient warrant. Being not willing that the ſaid recuſants, or any of them ſhall be farther moleſted, by any Sheriffs, Juſtices, Bailiffs, or other our Miniſters or Succeſſors, or be aggrieved or diſturbed in any thing by occaſion of the premiſes except for any fines as herein before mentioned; and being alſo willing that theſe letters patent (as to all and ſingular the premiſes aforementioned) be and remain good, firm, valid and effectual in Law, although the crimes and offences aforeſaid be not fully ſet forth, and that this releaſe, remiſſion and exoneration, of all and every the ſaid recuſants, be in all Courts within this Commonwealth, and elſewhere, interpreted and adjudged in the moſt favourable ſenſe, for their more ſure diſcharge, and alſo be pleaded and allowed in all the ſaid Courts without any other writ, grant or declaration, in that behalf obtained or to be obtained. Any defect or defects in theſe letters patent contained, or any act, ordinance, proviſion, proclamation or reſtriction, or any other thing, cauſe or matter whatſoever, to the contrary hereof, in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

GIVEN, by order of the Council, under the Hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, *Eſq; Preſident, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this Twenty-ninth day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-eight.*

JOSEPH REED, PRESIDENT.

Atteſt. T. MATLACK, Secretary.

Pennſylvania, ſſ.

BY THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania*,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the foreſtalling the markets, and engroſſing great quantities of articles of uſual conſumption, have a manifeſt tendency to enhance prices, and are highly odious and puniſhable by law. But when ſuch practices are extended to bread and the other neceſſaries of life, they become diſtreſſing and ruinous to the induſtrious poor, and moſt heinouſly criminal. In order, therefore, to prevent as much as poſſible the inhabitants of this State from unwarily falling into ſuch dangerous and illegal practices, WE DO HEREBY MAKE IT KNOWN, That we have cauſed proſecutions to be commenced againſt ſome perſons charged with the above offences. And we do ſtrictly charge the Juſtices of Peace, Conſtables and other Civil Officers, to make due enquiry into the above offences: And we do require the faithful inhabitants and ſubjects of this State, to whoſe knowledge the ſame may come, to make diſcovery thereof to the Officers of Juſtice, in order that the perpetrators may be brought to ſpeedy and condign puniſhment.

GIVEN, by order of the Council, under the Hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, *Eſq; Preſident, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this Eighteenth day of January, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-nine.*

JOSEPH REED, PRESIDENT.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Atteſted by order of the Council,
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

IN CONGRESS, *January* 2, 1779.

WHEREAS these United States, unprovided with revenues, and not heretofore in a condition to raise them, have, in the course of the present war, repeatedly been under the necessity of emitting bills of credit, for the redemption of which the faith of these United States has been solemnly pledged; and the credit of which their honour and safety as well as justice is highly concerned to support and establish. And whereas to that end it is essentially necessary to ascertain the periods of their redemption, and seasonably to establish funds, which, in due time, without distressing the people, shall make adequate provision for the same. And whereas, in apportioning the payments for the said fund, it is expedient that an extra sum be called for the current year, both on account of the present ease of paying it and to reduce the surplus in circulation. Therefore,

Resolved, That these United States be called on to pay in their respective quotas of fifteen millions of dollars in the year 1779, and of six millions of dollars annually for 18 years from and after the year 1779, as a fund for sinking the emissions and loans of these United States to the 31st day of December, 1778, inclusive.

That if the continuance and circumstances of the war shall make any further emissions necessary the year ensuing, they shall be sunk in the manner and within the period aforesaid.

That any of the bills emitted by order of Congress, prior to the year 1780, and no others, be received in payment of the said quotas.

That the bills received on the said quotas, except those for the year 1779, be applied first for payment of the interest, and secondly of the principal of loans made by these United States, prior to the year 1780, and that the residue, together with those received on the quotas of the year 1779, be not re-issued, but burned and destroyed as Congress shall direct.

And whereas many counterfeits have appeared in circulation, of various denominations, of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, and counterfeits of these emissions have lately been issued by our enemies at New-York, and are found to be spreading and increasing fast in various parts of these United States; whereby individuals are defrauded, prices enhanced, and the credit of the paper currency greatly injured; and it is become necessary for the security of individuals and safety of the public, that those two emissions should cease to be a circulating medium, and should be called in and exchanged, or otherwise provided for as soon as may be with convenience to the present holders. Therefore,

Resolved, That the following bills be taken out of circulation, namely, the whole emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778.

That they be brought in for that purpose in the manner hereafter provided by the first day of June next, and not afterwards redeemable.

That they be received for debts and taxes into the Continental Treasury, and into the State Treasuries for Continental taxes, until the first day of June next.

That they be received until the first day of June next into the Continental Loan Offices, either on loan or to be exchanged at the election of the owners, for other bills of the like tenor, to be provided for that purpose.

That the bills lodged in the said offices to be so exchanged, be there registered, and indented certificates thereof given to the owners by the respective Commissioners of the said offices.

That the Commissioners of the Loan-Offices make returns to the Treasury Board, immediately after the first day of June next, of the amount of the bills received into their respective offices to be exchanged as aforesaid, and that proper bills to exchange the same be furnished and ready to be delivered out at their said offices, within 60 days from and after the said first day of June.

That the first mentioned bills, as they are brought into the Treasuries and Loan-Offices, be immediately crossed and struck through with a circular punch of one inch diameter, to be afterwards examined and burned, as Congress shall direct. *Extract from the Minutes*,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

BOOKS Published, and now Selling,
Wholesale and Retail, by
HALL & SELLERS,
At the New Printing-Office, opposite the Jersey Market,

LAWS of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA, in one compleat Volume, neatly bound.

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS on CIVIL LIBERTY, and the WAR with AMERICA, by the celebrated Dr. *Price*.

WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS, bound together or separate.

DILWORTH's SPELLING-BOOK, bound and half-bound; also his SCHOOLMASTER's ASSISTANT.

THE NEW-ENGLAND PRIMER, &c. &c.

At same Place may be had,

Writing Paper, by the Ream or Quire; Parchment, by the Roll or single Skin; Temple and Dutch Spectacles; Penknives of various Sorts; Knives and Forks for Gentlemen of the Army or Hunters; Black Lead Pencils and Pencil Cases; Sealing Wax; and Blanks of all Kinds.

ALSO,

A few of DR. HILL's PATENTED MEDICINES.

DAVID LENOX, & Co.
Have for Sale, at their Store in Front-street, a few Doors below Chestnut-street,

Madeira Wine by the pipe, quarter-cask or gallon.
Jamaica Spirit, } by the hogshead or gallon.
West-India Rum, }
Green and Bohea Tea.
Double and single refined Loaf Sugar.
Muscovado Sugar.
Coffee.
A few bags of Shot. And
A quantity of coarse Woollens.

Philadelphia, January 4, 1779.

CAME to the stable of the subscriber, a bay MARE COLT. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JOSEPH BAKER.

NOW SELLING,
Wholesale and Retail, by
HALL & SELLERS,
Poor Richard's and the Pocket Almanacks, for the present Year.

Now selling at BELL's Book-Store, in Third-street, Philadelphia,

A MANUAL of CATHOLIC PRAYERS, AND OTHER CHRISTIAN DEVOTIONS.

For the use of those ROMAN CATHOLICS who ardently aspire after salvation.

Also at said Bell's may be had HOLY BIBLES, for the pocket or the family, with the psalms of the Presbyterians.

N. B. Chambaud's, Boyer's, Nugent's, Dyche's, Bailey's, Martin's, Johnson's, Entick's, Ashe's, Schrivelius's, Hedericus's, Ainsworth's, Littleton's, Cole's, and Young's Dictionaries, with all the valuable Delphini and other Classics, whether in Greek or Latin, may also be had at said Bell's Book-Store. †

Easton, December 23, 1778.

WHEREAS many of the HORSES belonging to the United States, in forwarding on from camp to the westward, have, by weakness and other unavoidable accidents, been left behind and strayed away: It is therefore earnestly requested of all those who may have taken any of them up, that they do forthwith deliver them to me or my deputies at Sussex, in the state of New-Jersey, Northampton and Bucks counties, in the state of Pennsylvania. All persons concealing them after this notice may depend on being prosecuted. Information where any of them may be concealed will be thankfully received and rewarded, by

¶ ROBERT LETTIS HOOPER, jun. D. Q. M. G.

THE PUBLIC are hereby NOTIFIED, That *SAMUEL WETHERILL* and *COMPANY* have erected a Factory, for making and cutting all kinds of FILES, any person having old ones to dispose of may have the best price for them, or may have them cut again, by applying at the Factory in Cherry-alley, between Arch and Race-streets, near Third street. Any person who understands forging or cutting Files may meet with good encouragement, by applying as above. ¶

Philadelphia, January 12, 1779.

To be SOLD,
For Continental Currency of any date,

A Valuable tract of LAND, containing 1300 acres, situate on a large run, the east side of the north-east branch of Susquehanna river, near the Cataweesy-creek, about nine miles from the county town of Sunbury, in Northumberland county, in a thick settlement near Ellis Hewes's. For further particulars, enquire of EDWARD BONSALL and ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at their Office in Fourth-street, near Spruce-street, or WHITE MATLACK, at the corner of Spruce, Front and Water-streets. ‡

Letter of Colonel de la Balme to the Marquis de St. Lezere, Captain Commandant of the Frigate la Chimere, at Chester.

SIR,

BEING on board the frigate under your command, I heard how it had been given out there, as if three of your sailor deserters had taken refuge to my œconomy of workmen. I wish you might not depart from hence with an idea so disadvantageous to an establishment, which took its first rise from sentiments of humanity: For indeed my taking notice of seamen proceeded more from a desire of lending a helping hand to my countrymen in distress, than from any other motive. Therefore I am anxious to prevent you by this letter, and to mention that I have made all possible enquiries to discover the least foundation to such reports, but to no purpose. However, as men, by assuming fictitious names, and telling a subtle story, might in that respect have imposed upon my good nature, so I beg that you would send up to me a trusty person, of whom I could learn the certain truth, and you at the same time receive the most ample satisfaction. Until such sort of ecclaircisement may be had, be kind enough, Sir, to believe me to be a good Frenchman, and to accept of the assurances of that particular consideration, wherewith I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,
DE LA BALME.

N. B. In order to manifest the uprightness of my intentions, that nothing may be laid to my charge, to prevent all unjust surmises, and to keep off the sailors of the French marine, who, in expectation of finding a safe asylum at my workshops, would desert, I shall publish this letter, and exhibit to Monsieur GERARD, the French Envoy, the roll of all Frenchmen in my employ. ¶

West Fallowfield, Chester County, January 8, 1779.

WHEREAS JOHN M'ILHENEY, of West Fallowfield township, Chester county, left his father's house about nine weeks since, intending to get employ as a waggoner in the continental service; since which time his parents have heard nothing of him, which makes them very uneasy. If he is living, he is desired to write to them; or any person that can give information of him, whether living or dead, the favour will be thankfully acknowledged by WILLIAM M'ILHENEY.

N. B. He is 19 years of age, of a fair complexion, and about 5 feet 6 inches high. ‖

WAS taken up on the first of this instant January, a BAY MARE, with a star in her forehead, about 14½ hands high, supposed to be near 12 years old, has some white on her back, is branded P on both shoulders, paces and trots. Whoever has lost said Mare, may have her again, on application to DUNCAN LEECH, near the Black Horse on Frankford road, proving property, and paying charges. ¶

Philadelphia, ss. January 4, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Collectors of the city and county of Philadelphia, that they proceed without delay to collect the outstanding taxes of their respective duplicates, and pay the same to the County Treasurer, on or before the tenth day of February next, on which day the Commissioners are to meet at the Court-House, at nine o'clock in the morning, in order to make a final settlement with the said Collectors. Should any neglect to pay the strictest attention to this notice, they will without distinction be proceeded against as the law directs.

By order of the Board of Commissioners,
¶ GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

A few FIRKINS of
Excellent IRISH BUTTER,
To be sold by MARACHIE and TILLYER, at the corner of Arch and Second-streets, and SAMUEL TAYLOR, on the upper side of Market-street, between Front and Water-streets. ¶

January 4, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the Continental Yard, on the night of the 29th of December last, Two CONTINENTAL HORSES, branded C. A. by a certain JOHN ANNY, a Waggoner, in the service of the United States. Whoever takes up said ANNY, and brings him to this town, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall be entitled to a reward of eighty dollars for himself alone, and ten dollars for each of the horses. J. HILTZHEIMER. §

January 1, 1779.

WAS stopped a few days ago, and taken from an English deserter, as he called himself, a SILVER WATCH, with a silver face, maker's name Payne on the face, supposed to be stolen, as he acknowledged he had plundered it in the Great Valley. The owner of said watch, by applying to the subscriber, living in Birmingham, near Chad's Ford, and proving his property, paying the charges of this advertisement, may have it again. ¶ CALEB BRINTON.

Philadelphia, January 11, 1779.

THE SUBSCRIBER thinks it necessary, as he has been so long absent from the city, to give this Public Notice to his Friends, former Customers, and the Public, that he has the

BREWING BUSINESS

carried on as usual, at his Brewery, at the corner of Race and Fourth-streets, where those that are pleased to make trial of his BEER may be supplied with different sorts. And any persons giving in their names in time may be furnished in season with PALE ALE, for bottling, of an extraordinary quality, either for sale or family use. ¶4w. FRANCIS WADE.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS many of the public lamps of the city of Philadelphia have been wickedly and wantonly broke, and otherwise damaged, and the cups and oil taken out by some evil disposed persons, who have yet been undiscovered. The Wardens of the city hereby offer a reward of FORTY DOLLARS to any person or persons who shall give information of the offenders, so that they be brought to justice and convicted of the offence. And whereas some of the Watchmen have lately been maliciously treated, and put in danger of their lives, by evil disposed persons, the Wardens have for the peace, safety and good order of the city, and to prevent robberies, thought proper to authorize and strictly enjoin the nightly watchmen to challenge and apprehend all strollers, night walkers and vagabonds, that cannot give a reasonable account of themselves, after the hour of eleven in the night, and them to hold in custody by the Constable till they can be legally examined before some Justice of the peace of the said city, and dealt with according to law, except country people coming to market. And it is hoped the gentlemen and good people of this city, as they consider their own benefit, will treat the Watchmen with civility. And all Constables and other peace officers are required, and the good citizens are requested, to be aiding and assisting to the Watchmen if necessary in the execution of this order. ¶

By order of the Wardens,
Jan. 7, 1779. GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

JAMES TALBOT
Hath for sale, at his store, the south side of Race-street, between Second and Third-streets, and fifth door above Moravian-alley, on the most reasonable terms,

OLD spirits, rum, sugar, coffee, hyson and bohea tea, chalk, whiting, tin and queen's ware, wine in bottles, &c. &c. ¶

JUST OPENED, and to be SOLD on the most reasonable terms, by

GARRETT COTTRINGER,
At his Store, in Chestnut-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Wilson, two doors above the Lottery-Office,

The following ARTICLES, viz.

OLD Madeira Wine, Spirit, Rum, Anniseed, Sugar, Coffee, Pepper, Chocolate, Ginger, Allspice, Raisins, Nutmegs, Cloves, and the very best HYSON and BOHEA TEA. ¶

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his escape from the Constable of East-Nottingham, county of Chester, and State of Pennsylvania, on the sixth of this month, A certain DANIEL BROWN, this country born, about five feet ten inches high, long visage, dark complexion: Had on when he made his escape, a long white coat, no jacket, tow trowsers; he has a sore leg. Said Brown confessed he enlisted in the continental service with John O'Neal to drive a waggon, and received ten dollars bounty, and then deserted; and likewise, that he enlisted as substitute for nine months in the Maryland militia to serve under Capt. Dobson, and received one hundred and fifty pounds for said nine months, and that he deserted the first day they marched, and it is reported he hath enlisted and taken several bounties since. Whoever takes up said deserter, and secures him in any goal, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

December 18, 1778. ‡ 4 w. JOHN M'BEATH.

January 6, 1779.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN PAUL, late of Vincent township, Chester county, deceased, are desired to make payment from this day to the tenth of February next inclusive, otherwise they will be compelled to it by law. And those who have any just demands against said estate, are also desired to bring in their accounts properly attested, within the above mentioned limited time, otherwise they will be precluded from their demands; as a general settlement is intended to be made by MARY PAUL, Administratrix. ¶

January 5, 1779.

WHEREAS ELIZABETH WHITEAKER, the wife of John Whiteaker, hath eloped from his bed and lodgings: This is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

† JOHN WHITEAKER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JANUARY, 1779. THE NUMB. 2537.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1779.

IN CONGRESS, *January* 13, 1779.

WE cannot review the progreſs of the revolution which has given freedom to America, without admiring the goodneſs and gratefully acknowledging the interpoſition of Divine Providence. Oppreſſed by the Prince who ought to have exerted himſelf for our protection, and ſuddenly called upon to repel his unprovoked invaſion,—without arms or ammunition, without military diſcipline or permanent finances, without an eſtabliſhed government or allies, enfeebled by habitual attachments to our very enemies—We were precipitated into all the expenſive operations incident to a ſtate of war, with one of the moſt formidable nations on earth. Thus ſurrounded on all ſides with wants and difficulties and dangers, notwithſtanding the internal wealth of our country, immediate taxation was impracticable; and, for the ſame reaſon and a ſhare of ill ſucceſs at different periods, we could not hope, either at home or abroad, to borrow money to ſupply our exigencies.

Humbly relying on the favour of Heaven in a righteous cauſe, and confiding in the juſtice and intrepidity of our injured fellow citizens, we, from neceſſity, embraced the expedient of emitting paper money on the faith of the United States, for the expences of the war—an expedient which had often been ſucceſsfully practiſed in ſeparate States while we were ſubjected to Britiſh domination. The implacable vengeance with which we have been purſued has compelled us to the moſt ſtrenuous and unremitted efforts: Large iſſues of money were of conſequence indiſpenſibly neceſſary, and the paper currency multiplied beyond what was competent for the purpoſes of a circulating medium. This alone could not fail to diſcredit it in ſome degree. The arts of an unprincipled enemy have increaſed the miſchief. In deſpair of ſubduing the free ſpirit of America by force of arms, or the intrigues of negociation, as their laſt effort they have had recourſe to fraud. Their emiſſaries have been employed in a variety of artifices to debaſe our money, and to raiſe the price of commodities. The fears and apprehenſions of the people have been alarmed by miſrepreſentation; while our enemies of the higheſt rank have not heſitated to counterfeit the bills of credit, and diſperſe them throughout the United States.

Such being the embarraſſments which interrupt a free circulation of our paper money, they loudly call for a remedy; and Congreſs, from a regard to good faith, to private juſtice, and to public ſafety, are bound to apply it. Happily, by a combination of auſpicious events, every obſtacle is removed, and the means placed within our reach. Thoſe hoſtile armies which attempted to enſlave us, no longer formidable, are waſted and diſperſed. Our independence is eſtabliſhed on a firm baſis; our reſpective Governments which compoſe the Union are ſettled, and in the vigorous exerciſe of uncontrouled authority. An Alliance, on terms of perfect equality, is formed with one of the greateſt nations on earth; and, freed in a high degree from external aſſaults, we have leiſure to direct our attention to œconomy, and our reſources to ſupport the public credit: To raiſe the value of our paper money, and to redeem it, will not, we are perſuaded, be difficult; nor to check and defeat the pernicious currency of counterfeits impracticable: Both require a far leſs ſhare of public virtue and public vigilance than have diſtinguiſhed this arduous conflict.

Without public inconvenience or private diſtreſs, the whole of the debt incurred in paper emiſſions to this day may be cancelled by taxes: It may be cancelled in a period ſo limited as muſt leave the poſſeſſor of the bills ſatisfied with his ſecurity; and if by a continuance of the war the public ſervice ſhould demand further emiſſions, they too may be cancelled within the ſame period: It being evident that our ability to ſuſtain a tax muſt encreaſe in proportion to the quantity of money in circulation.

The danger from counterfeits can only be avoided by calling in and exchanging the emiſſions which have chiefly ſuffered by that ſpecies of fraud. To publiſh the marks of detection, and ſtill to leave the true bills current, will not be prudent; as it muſt afford an opportunity for correcting defects and cheating more ſecurely.

To defend the emiſſion intended for the exchange from counterfeits, the ſtrongeſt guards will be deviſed; and it is expected that the marks of authenticity will be ſo obvious, and the difficulty of ſucceſsful imitations ſo great, as to diſcourage the attempt or elude its effects.

Upon theſe weighty conſiderations Congreſs have agreed to the annexed Reſolutions, and recommend them to the immediate attention of the reſpective Legiſlatures of the United States, to the end that Laws may be enacted to give them the moſt ſpeedy, deciſive, and effectual operations.

January 2, 1779.

WHEREAS theſe United States, unprovided with revenues, and not heretofore in a condition to raiſe them, have, in the courſe of the preſent war, repeatedly been under the neceſſity of emitting bills of credit, for the redemption of which the faith of theſe United States has been ſolemnly pledged; and the credit of which their honour and ſafety as well as juſtice is highly concerned to ſupport and eſtabliſh. And whereas to that end it is eſſentially neceſſary to aſcertain the periods of their redemption, and ſeaſonably to eſtabliſh funds, which, in due time, without diſtreſſing the people, ſhall make adequate proviſion for the ſame. And whereas, in apportioning the payments for the ſaid fund, it is expedient that an extra ſum be called for the current year, both on account of the preſent eaſe of paying it and to reduce the ſurplus in circulation. Therefore,

Reſolved, That theſe United States be called on to pay in their reſpective quotas of fifteen millions of dollars in the year 1779, and of ſix millions of dollars annually for 18 years from and after the year 1779, as a fund for ſinking the emiſſions and loans of theſe United States to the 31ſt day of December, 1778, incluſive.

That if the continuance and circumſtances of the war ſhall make any further emiſſions neceſſary the year enſuing, they ſhall be ſunk in the manner and within the period aforeſaid.

That any of the bills emitted by order of Congreſs, prior to the year 1780, and no others, be received in payment of the ſaid quotas.

That the bills received on the ſaid quotas, except thoſe for the year 1779, be applied firſt for payment of the intereſt, and ſecondly of the principal of loans made by theſe United States, prior to the year 1780, and that the reſidue, together with thoſe received on the quotas of the year 1779, be not re-iſſued, but burned and deſtroyed as Congreſs ſhall direct.

And whereas many counterfeits have appeared in circulation, of various denominations, of the emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, and counterfeits of theſe emiſſions have lately been iſſued by our enemies at New-York, and are found to be ſpreading and increaſing faſt in various parts of theſe United States; whereby individuals are defrauded, prices enhanced, and the credit of the paper currency greatly injured; and it is become neceſſary for the ſecurity of individuals and ſafety of the public, that thoſe two emiſſions ſhould ceaſe to be a circulating medium, and ſhould be called in and exchanged, or otherwiſe provided for as ſoon as may be with convenience to the preſent holders. Therefore,

Reſolved, That the following bills be taken out of circulation, namely, the whole emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778.

That they be brought in for that purpoſe in the manner hereafter provided by the firſt day of June next, and not afterwards redeemable.

That they be received for debts and taxes into the Continental Treaſury, and into the State Treaſuries for Continental taxes, until the firſt day of June next.

That they be received until the firſt day of June next into the Continental Loan Offices, either on loan or to be exchanged at the election of the owners, for other bills of the like tenor, to be provided for that purpoſe.

That the bills lodged in the ſaid offices to be ſo exchanged, be there regiſtered, and indented certificates thereof given to the owners by the reſpective Commiſſioners of the ſaid offices.

That the Commiſſioners of the Loan-Offices make returns to the Treaſury Board, immediately after the firſt day of June next, of the amount of the bills received into their reſpective offices to be exchanged as aforeſaid, and that proper bills to exchange the ſame be furniſhed and ready to be delivered out at their ſaid offices, within 60 days from and after the ſaid firſt day of June.

That the firſt mentioned bills, as they are brought into the Treaſuries and Loan-Offices, be immediately croſſed and ſtruck through with a circular punch of one inch diameter, to be afterwards examined and burned, as Congreſs ſhall direct.

January 5, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the ſeveral States raiſe by taxes reſpectively as follows, for their quotas of the fifteen millions of Dollars for the year 1779.

New-Hampſhire	500,000
Maſſachuſetts-Bay	2,000,000
Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations	300,000
Connecticut	1,700,000
New-York	800,000
New-Jerſey	800,000
Pennſylvania	1,900,000
Delaware	150,000
Maryland	1,560,000
Virginia	2,400,000
North-Carolina	1,090,000
South-Carolina	1,800,000
Georgia being invaded, is hereafter to raiſe her proportion.	15,000,000

That the ſaid ſeveral ſums, or any greater ſums which ſhall be paid by any of the States into the Continental Treaſury, ſhall be placed to their reſpective credits on intereſt, on the ſame terms as are ſet forth in the Reſolution of Congreſs paſſed November 22d, 1777.

January 14, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the Bills to be emitted for exchanging others, agreeable to the Reſolutions of Congreſs the 2d inſtant, or for ſupporting the war, the enſuing year, be of the following denominations, viz. 65, 60, 55, 50, 45, 40, 35, 30, 20, 8, 7, 5, 4, 3, and 2 Dollars; and One Dollar.

That the Form of the Bills be as follows,

"No. , Dollars. The bearer is entitled to receive Spaniſh Milled Dollars, or "an equal ſum in Gold or Silver, according to a Reſolution of Congreſs of the the 14th of January, 1779."

That each of the ſaid Bills be numbered and ſigned by two perſons.

That the faith of the United States be pledged for the Redemption of ſuch Bills, on or before the firſt Day of January 1797, agreeable to the Reſolutions of Congreſs aforeſaid.

That, for preventing the counterfeiting of the ſaid Bills, new ſtamps, with additional checks, be provided, and a ſufficient number of proof ſheets ſtruck, and ſent with the Signatures of each Signer, to the Aſſemblies of the reſpective States, to be lodged by them, under proper Regulations, in Public Offices in their ſeveral counties, towns and diſtricts, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the United States.

Extracts from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold, by

HALL and SELLERS,

PROCEEDINGS of a GENERAL COURT MARTIAL for the TRIAL of MAJOR GENERAL SCHUYLER.

Will be Publiſhed on the firſt Wedneſday of February, 1779, *and on the firſt Wedneſday of every month following*,

THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.

The price of the Magazine, for the firſt month, will be

I. TO the adventitious purchaſer of a ſingle copy, *Three dollars.*

II. By the quantity of Twelve Copies, *Two and one half dollars.*

III. To the Subſcriber for a ſingle copy, on advancing twenty-four dollars, *Two dollars.*

The Publiſher will riſe or fall in the price of the Magazine with the prices of other articles and commodities in general.

The favours of the Ingenious, legibly written, and communicated poſt-free, will be gratefully received and inſerted.

The Publiſher of the *United States Magazine*,
And the Public's very humble Servant,
FRANCIS BAILEY.

Front-Street, above Vine-Street, Philadelphia.

All kinds of Printing-Work is carefully and expeditiouſly performed by ſaid BAILEY. He has for ſale, *Spelling-Books*, bound and in ſheets.

TO BE SOLD,

For good emiſſions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, within the Weſtern Diviſion of the State of New-Jerſey,

TEN thouſand acres of unappropriated rights to lands, the title warranted good and indiſputable. Application may be made to Mr. JOHN LEE, at Mount-Pleaſant, near Mount-Holly, New-Jerſey.

N. B. Any quantity from fifty acres upwards may be had.

Philadelphia, January 4, 1779.

PURSUANT to a requeſt ſignified to me by a number of the Proprietors of Indiana, "that I would call a Meeting of the Company to chuſe a Preſident and determine on matters of the greateſt importance to the Proprietors." I therefore hereby inform all perſons concerned, that they are requeſted to meet in this city, at the Indian Queen tavern, in Fourth-ſtreet, on the fifth day of April next, between the hours of three and five o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to take into conſideration ſuch matters as ſhall be propoſed.

‖ 14 w. THOMAS WHARTON, V. P.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS many of the public lamps of the city of Philadelphia have been wickedly and wantonly broke, and otherwiſe damaged, and the cups and oil taken out by ſome evil diſpoſed perſons, who have yet been undiſcovered. The Wardens of the city hereby offer a reward of FORTY DOLLARS to any perſon or perſons who ſhall give information of the offenders, ſo that they be brought to juſtice and convicted of the offence. And whereas ſome of the Watchmen have lately been maliciouſly treated, and put in danger of their lives, by evil diſpoſed perſons, the Wardens have for the peace, ſafety and good order of the city, and to prevent robberies, thought proper to authorize and ſtrictly enjoin the nightly watchmen to challenge and apprehend all ſtrollers, night walkers and vagabonds, that cannont give a reaſonable account of themſelves, after the hour of eleven in the night, and them to hold in cuſtody by the Conſtable till they can be legally examined before ſome Juſtice of the peace of the ſaid city, and dealt with according to law, except country people coming to market. And it is hoped the gentlemen and good people of this city, as they conſider their own benefit, will treat the Watchmen with civility. And all Conſtables and other peace officers are required, and the good citizens are requeſted, to be aiding and aſſiſting to the Watchmen if neceſſary in the execution of this order. ¶

By order of the Wardens,

Jan. 7, 1779. GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

JAMES TALBOT

Hath for ſale, at his ſtore, the ſouth ſide of Race-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, and fifth door above Moravian-alley, on the moſt reaſonable terms,

OLD ſpirits, rum, ſugar, coffee, hyſon and bohea tea, chalk, whiting, tin and queen's ware, wine in bottles, &c. &c. ¶

From the GENERAL ADVERTISER *of May* 1, 1778.

The following is a tranſlation of the King of Pruſſia's memorial, now circulating at Ratiſbon; containing an account of the preſent troubles in Germany.

A brief Account of the Succeſſion of the ELECTOR *of* BAVARIA.

THE Elector of Bavaria dying on the 30th of December, 1777, without iſſue, has produced a moſt intereſting period, and opened a theatre, on which are exhibited ſcenes of vaſt political views and pretenſions. To judge of theſe properly, it will be neceſſary to collect, in one point of view, the claims of the different parties concerned.

The claims of the Palatine Houſe are undoubtedly the ſtrongeſt and moſt extenſive, and deſcended to them, on the death of the late Elector of Bavaria, in a regular line, through a long ſeries of ages. *Otto Count Palatine of Weſtphalia*, having been named Duke of Bavaria by the Emperor Frederic I. in the year 1180 (after the proſcription of Henry of Brunſwick, Duke of Saxony and Bavaria, ſurnamed the *Lion*) his grandſon, *Otto the Illuſtrious* thus divided Bavaria: his firſt ſon, *Lewis the Severe*, had the Upper Bavaria and the Palatinate; and Henry, the ſecond ſon, had the Lower Bavaria, which formed two branches. The ſecond title becoming extinct in 1340, the eſtates of the Lower Bavaria were the ſame year re-united with thoſe of the Upper Bavaria. *Lewis the Severe*, Duke of the Upper Bavaria, and Count Palatine of the Rhine, dying in 1294, left two ſons: Lewis, who inherited the Duchy of Bavaria, and was afterwards Emperor; and Rodolph, who ſucceeded him in the Palatinate. In 1329, the Emperor Lewis concluded a ſolemn Convention at Pavia with his nephews, the Counts Palatine, deſcended from Rodolph, by which they thus divided their eſtates: Lewis kept the Upper Bavaria, and the ſons of Rodolph had the Lower Palatinate, or that of the Rhine; and this part of Bavaria has ſince received the name of the Upper Palatinate. At the ſame time they mutually engaged conſtantly to aſſiſt in the *reciprocal ſucceſſion to their electoral dignity, and to all their eſtates; promiſing alſo, neither to give up, ſell, or otherwiſe alienate any part of them.*

This Convention of Pavia was confirmed at different times, and always ſerved as the ground-work of their family compacts, which the two branches renewed at different times, as in 1724, 1746, 1761, and 1774. In theſe treaties were conſequently included, not only the Upper but alſo the Lower Bavaria, which the Emperor Lewis, in 1340, re-united to his line; and this was the fundamental law of that common family, from which none of its branches could depart. Notwithſtanding theſe ties of blood and treaty, an inveterate hatred and emulation had long ſubſiſted between the two Houſes of Bavaria and the Palatinate, eſpecially on account of the Electorate and Vicarſhip of the Empire, which the Palatine line, by the favour of the Emperor Charles IV. ſolely enjoyed. Frederic, the Elector Palatine, being elected, 1618, King of Bohemia, by the diſaffected States, his couſin Maximilian, Duke of Bavaria, formed an alliance with the Emperor Ferdinand II. and was the principal actor, as Generaliſſimo of the League, in dethroning Frederic, and driving him not only out of Bohemia, but alſo from his hereditary dominions. The Emperor Ferdinand II. acknowledging himſelf indebted to Maximilian in the ſum of thirteen millions of florins for the expences of the war, and put him in poſſeſſion of the Upper Auſtria as a ſecurity for the payment. Emboldened by the ſucceſs of his arms in Germany, he proſcribed the Elector Palatine as a rebel (notwithſtanding the firm remonſtrances of the Electors of Brandenburgh and Saxony againſt it) ſeized upon the Upper and Lower Palatinate; and, in 1628, ſold thoſe two countries, by a formal contract, to Maximilian, Duke of Bavaria, for the renunciation of the thirteen millions of florins, for which he had held Upper Auſtria as a mortgage; ſo that the Houſe of Auſtria paid that of Bavaria with its own patrimonial inheritance.

The immediate conſequence of this grand State juggle was a war of thirty years, which terminated in the year 1648, by the treaty of peace at Weſtphalia, when the Crowns of France and Sweden cauſed the following ſtipulations to be made in the fourth article of that treaty: "That Charles Lewis, ſon of the unfortunate Elector Palatine, ſhould be re-eſtabliſhed in the Lower Palatinate; that an eighth Electorate ſhould be created for him; that he ſhould cede the Upper Palatinate, the county of Cham, and the antient electoral dignity, to the Duke of Bavaria; but that, if the Branch of Bavaria, which they called the *Gulielmine Line*, ſhould become extinct in failure of heirs male, then the *Rodolphine* branch, which is that of Palatine, ſhould ſucceed to the electoral dignity (the eighth Electorate ſhould then be aboliſhed) and *to the Upper Palatinate, all the other rights of the Palatine line ſhould be preſerved, except thoſe which might affect the rights of the allodial heirs of the Elector of Bavaria.*"

From theſe indiſputable facts, it appears clearly that the ſucceſſion of the extinct Houſe of Bavaria is ſufficiently determined by the common deſcendants of the Palatine Houſe, by the Convention of Pavia, by the other Compacts of the two Houſes, and by the fourth article of the treaty of peace of Weſtphalia; ſo that the Elector Palatine, and on his default the other Counts Palatine of the Rhine, ſhould ſucceed, not only to the electoral dignity of Bavaria and the Upper Palatinate, which originally belonged to the Elector Palatine, and never ought to be ſeparated from it, according to the twenty-fifth article of the Golden Bull, but alſo to the whole of the Duchy of Bavaria, as the inalienable heirs male of the Palatine Houſe, and inveſted with a perpetual *fidei commis* by the Convention of Pavia. Theſe titles would be ſufficient, without the neceſſity of renewing them in the peace of Weſtphalia, in which the principal object was to regulate the reſtitution of the Palatine Houſe; however, they have reſerved their rights by a general clauſe, which cannot but ſecure the ſucceſſion of Bavaria. Neither can the want of previous inveſtiture be objected to the Palatine Houſe, ſince it was not the cuſtom of the two Houſes, and that it has never been thought ſo neceſſary in that part of Germany which uſes the French law, as in that which uſes the Saxon law.

"As there are, however, in the Duchy of Bavaria ſeveral allodial eſtates, the reverſion of which has been expreſly ſtipulated to the allodial heirs, and to Princeſſes, as well in their jointure, as even in the fourth article of the treaty of Weſtphalia, it indiſputably appears that the Electreſs Dowager of Saxony, *as only ſiſter and neareſt relation and heir of the laſt Elector of Bavaria*, has the ſole right to all her allodial ſucceſſion; that ſhe ought to enjoy the rights of *retention* and *poſſeſſion*, until the fief be ſeparated from the allodial eſtate; and that, moreover, the Upper Palatinate ought to be for mortgage for the thirteen millions, for which it had been ceded to the Houſe of Bavaria; and which, even according to the contract of ſale with Ferdinand II. in 1628, ought to be reimburſed to the allodial heirs. We find that her Imperial Majeſty pretends to take part in this allodial ſucceſſion, under the title of regreſſion, as deſcended from the Emperor Ferdinand II. and from his ſpouſe Mary Anne, daughter of William V. Duke of Bavaria, to renounced claims, to which ſhe thinks ſhe can return; but this pretenſion is clearly contrary to the conſtant cuſtom of the Houſe of Bavaria, and of Germany in general, and even to the very principles which her Imperial Majeſty ſupported after the death of Charles VI. and according to which, as the neareſt heir of the laſt poſſeſſor of the Auſtrian Monarchy, ſhe excluded from the ſucceſſion the two Electreſſes of Bavaria and Saxony, the daughters of the Emperor Joſeph I. who was the eldeſt brother of Charles VI. without permitting them the rights of regreſſion. The other pretenſions which the Court of Vienna forms to the ſucceſſion of the Electorate of Bavaria are not yet declared, but in a ſlight and imperfect manner in the patents that Court has publiſhed."

In the patent of the 15th of January it is ſaid, "That all the territories of the Upper and Lower Bavaria, and of the Upper Palatinate, which the line of the Dukes of Bavaria, called of Straubingen, and extinct by the death of Duke John, had poſſeſſed, devolved to the Archducal Houſe of Auſtria, in conſequence of the real inveſtiture which the Emperor Sigiſmond had given, in 1426, to Albert Duke of Auſtria."

We have good authority in the hiſtory of Germany, that the line of the Dukes of the Lower Bavaria, called alſo of Straubingen and of Holland, which deſcended from Albert, ſon of the Emperor Lewis, who married the heireſs of Holland, becoming extinct in 1424, by the death of the laſt Duke John, the three Dukes of the Upper Bavaria, of the lines of Landſhut, Munich and Ingoldſtadt, ſupported their claims to the ſucceſſion by arms; that Albert, Duke of Auſtria, interpoſed in behalf of his mother, who was ſiſter of the laſt Duke, and that the Emperor Sigiſmond, his father-in-law, had even appointed him to the government of the Lower Bavaria, which the Emperor ſequeſtrated under the pretence of its devolving to the Empire, on account of the war the Dukes of Bavaria had commenced. "We may, however, eaſily conceive that the Emperor could neither ſeize on nor give to an alien a male fief, ſuch as that of the Lower Bavaria, while the collateral branches of that Houſe exiſted. This principle ſo far prevailed, that the Emperor Sigiſmond, in 1429, in an Aſſembly of Peers, or of arbiters, convened at Preſburg, pronounced a definitive ſentence, which ſtill exiſts, and by which he adjudged all the Lower Bavaria to the four Princes of the Houſe of Bavaria, *without paying any regard to the pretenſions of the Duke of Auſtria, who alſo agreed thereto.* It cannot be eaſily conceived upon what ground the Court of Vienna can claim an inveſtiture from 1426, which at any rate can be only proviſional, *which was always contrary to the Conſtitutions of the Empire, and to the indubitable rights of the Houſe of Bavaria, and which after all, had been even revoked and annihilated by a poſterior and formal ſentence*, pronounced with a knowledge of the cauſe by the ſame Emperor, from whence he ſhould have received the ſaid inveſtiture.

A ſecond patent, of the 16th of January, announces, "That her Imperial Majeſty took poſſeſſion of the territory of the Upper Palatinate, which are fiefs of the Crown of Bohemia, as fiefs diſengaged, and devolved to that Crown after the extinction of the male line of William of Bavaria. This pretenſion appears to be directly contrary to the fourth Article of the Treaty of Weſtphalia; ſince, according to the expreſs tenor of that Article, the Upper Palatinate was, after the extinction of the line of Bavaria, to return to the Palatine line; and as there be not the leaſt exception thereto, it naturally ought to return to that line, *in like manner as it was poſſeſſed by the Houſe of Bavaria, and formerly even by herſelf.* Hence it follows, that the fiefs of Bohemia, ſituated and incorporated at all times in the Upper Palatinate, and poſſeſſed by the Counts Palatine, and afterwards by the Dukes of Bavaria (in conſequence of the ſale of the Upper Palatinate, which Ferdinand II. made to them in 1628) ought, with that country, to return to the Palatine line; and the more ſo, as the Emperor Ferdinand III. King of Bohemia, principal contractor of the peace of Munſter, has made no exception to theſe fiefs; conſequently, the preſent Queen of Bohemia, as his deſcendant, can have no claim upon theſe fiefs as being vacant, nor to diſpute them with the Palatine Houſe, to whom *ſimultarious inveſtiture* had been previouſly ſecured by the expreſs terms of the Treaty of Peace. Theſe arguments acquire a new tone, when we conſider that theſe territories (the feudal property of which has been acquired by the Kings of Bohemia only by bargain, and other diſputable tranſactions, of the Emperor Charles IV) have originally belonged, for more than five centuries, to the Upper Palatinate, which forms one integral part of the *undisjointed* electoral Palatinate, according to the twenty-fifth Article of the Golden Bull; and as the Palatine Houſe was deprived of it by the peace of Weſtphalia, only during the exiſtence of the line of Bavaria, ſo after the extinction of that line it ought to return to it, with the reſt of the Upper Palatinate.

"The letters of inveſtiture of the Crown of Bohemia make no oppoſition to it, ſince they confer theſe fiefs to all the *legitimate heirs* of the Houſe of Bavaria—a quality which cannot be denied the Palatine Counts; there is not even mention made of *male* heirs; which, if otherwiſe, would not affect the Palatine Counts, who deſcend in a direct line, and from the male branches of the ancient Dukes of Bavaria and Palatine Counts, the firſt acquirers and conſtant poſſeſſors of their fiefs, as well as of all the Upper Palatinate.

"According to a *third* patent, her Imperial Majeſty has taken poſſeſſion of the principality of *Mindelheim*, in Swabia, by virtue of an expectancy which the Emperor Matthias ſhould have given to the Archducal Houſe in 1614. We cannot judge of the validity of this expectancy before we ſee it; but we know that the Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, having bought the Lordſhip of Mindelheim as an allodium, the ſame Emperor Matthias, in 1618, conferred it on him as a part of the Empire, in quality of an hereditary fief, and thereby annulled the preceding expectancy.

"After all that has now been ſaid, and which can be eaſily verified in the moſt circumſtantial manner, it evidently appears, that the titles inſiſted on in the patents of the Court of Vienna are totally void of foundation, and by no means proper to juſtify the ſteps ſhe has taken, and is improving by over-running a great part of Bavaria with a powerful army. If the Elector Palatine, conſidering their ſuperior forces, ſhould have been prevailed upon, as it is reported, to acknowledge the pretenſions of the Court of Vienna, and cede to it, by Convention, the Lower Bavaria and a part of the Upper Palatinate, a like ceſſion would by no means be proportioned to theſe pretenſions; it would rather be contrary to the ancient and ſtrongeſt rights of the Palatine Houſe, as well as that of the allodial heirs; it would act in oppoſition to all the fundamental compacts of the Houſe of Bavaria, to the peace of Weſtphalia, to the Golden Bull, and to all the feudal and allodial ſyſtems of the Empire. This leſſon, void in itſelf, and indeed more ſo by the violent means that were employed to extort it, by enormouſly diſjointing two of the greateſt Electorates, would overturn the equilibrium of power in Germany, and, in its conſequences, the ſecurity and liberty of the Germanic body. It therefore follows that every State and Member of the Empire, as well as every power which takes part in its preſervation, are equally impowered and intereſted to interfere, to demand redreſs, and to claim juſtice and moderation from their Imperial Majeſties.

"In another patent of the 24th of January, we ſee that his Imperial Majeſty has cauſed poſſeſſion to be taken of a great number of counties, lordſhips and territories, as vacant fiefs of the Empire, which he intends to incorporate with the dominions of the Empire, according to capitulation. It ſhould ſeem that, inſtead of ſeizing and ſequeſtering thoſe territories, which have hitherto been conſidered as fiefs or allodiums of the Houſe of Bavaria and its heirs, they ought to have been left in the poſſeſſion of the feudal and allodial heirs, till their titles and qualities had been properly examined at leiſure. As his Imperial Majeſty promiſes to do right to all parties, we may reaſonably expect from his juſtice, that he will proceed in a manner conſiſtent with the ancient Conſtitutions, that he will not diſpoſe of theſe fiefs without the concurrence of the Empire, and not ſuffer his own troops to keep poſſeſſion of them."

BERLIN, *July* 10, 1778.

The following Manifeſto was remitted yeſterday to the different foreign Miniſters reſiding at this Court, and was publiſhed here this day; in conſequence of which his Excellency Count Cobentzel, the Imperial Ambaſſador here, quitted this capital ſoon in the morning, and letters of recal were immediately diſpatched to Baron de Riedeſel his Pruſſian Majeſty's Miniſter at the Court of Vienna.

MANIFESTO, *or Declaration of the Motives which engage his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia to make War againſt the Emperor of Germany.*

HIS Majeſty the King of Pruſſia was in hopes, ever ſince the treaty of peace of Hubertſburgh, to live in conſtant harmony with the court of Vienna, and with that view, his Majeſty has employed all poſſible means to cultivate the friendſhip and affection of their imperial and royal Majeſties the Emperor and the Empreſs Queen of Hungary. It is, therefore, with the greateſt grief and concern, that his Majeſty finds this good harmony diſturbed by the unexpected diſmembering of the electorate of Bavaria, undertaken by the court of Vienna, after the death of the late elector of that country. His Majeſty could not help immediately conſidering theſe proceedings as directly oppoſite to all juſtice, and the known rights of the neareſt heirs to the dominions and allodials of Bavaria; but alſo contrary to the ſafety, liberty, laws, and conſtitution of the German empire; and therefore cauſed ſeveral well-grounded, friendly, and repeated repreſentations to be made to their imperial Majeſties, in order to engage them to deſiſt from their undertaking. From hence have reſulted explications, diſcuſſions and negociations of long duration, which at laſt have produced nothing but a general armament throughout all the Auſtrian dominions; and things being thus carried to the utmoſt extremity, without any plauſible reaſon offered by the court of Vienna for its proceedings in this affair, his Pruſſian Majeſty cannot deſiſt any longer from offering to the different powers of Europe, to the reſpective ſtates of the German empire, as well as to the public in general, the juſt motives which have induced him to oppoſe the diſmembering of the electorate of Bavaria, and to aſſiſt, with all poſſible zeal, the parties thereby oppreſſed. To this his Majeſty finds himſelf in duty bound, as a guarantee of the treaty of Weſtphalia, as an elector and prince of the empire, whoſe aſſiſtance has been claimed and required by his friends and allies, the aggrieved princes and only legitimate heirs to the Bavarian dominions and allodials; and laſtly as a monarch eſſentially intereſted in the conſervation of the rights and privileges, as well as the undiſturbed poſſeſſion of the reſpective dominions of each member of the German empire; and conſequently obliged to oppoſe the diſmembering of one of the moſt conſiderable electorates, the rights and titles to which, in virtue whereof the court of Vienna has taken poſſeſſion of the greateſt part of the ſaid electorate, have in the courſe of this long negociation been amply and forcibly proved to be groundleſs, and founded only on the following frivolous pretences, viz.

1. Upon a pretended inveſtiture granted the 10th of March 1426, to Albert duke of Auſtria, by the Emperor Sigiſmond, who, according to the conſtitution of the empire, had neither right nor power to grant it, and who for theſe very reaſons, and with full knowledge of the cauſe, was obliged to revoke it in the moſt ſolemn manner, in an aſſembly of the Princes and Ambaſſadors from the different ſtates of the empire, holden for that purpoſe at Preſburg, in Hungary, on the 26th of April, 1429.

2. Upon an agreement made between the ſaid Emperor Sigiſmond and the ſaid Duke Albert of Auſtria, his ſon-in-law, on the 21ſt of March, 1426, which was alſo rendered void by the revocation of the abovementioned inveſtiture, upon the validity of which only it was grounded.

3. Upon a reverſion of theſe Bavarian dominions, granted to the houſe of Auſtria in the year 1614, by the Emperor Matthias, who, after the example of the Emperor Sigiſmond, was obliged to revoke and annihilate the ſame in the year 1618.

4. Upon a convention of the third of January, 1778, extorted by force from his Serene Highneſs the preſent Elector Palatine; which, though it had been made with his free conſent, would be of no validity notwithſtanding, ſince that prince has neither the right to violate the laws of the German conſtitution, nor the family compact of his houſe, nor that of diſpoſing of his hereditary dominions to the prejudice of his heirs and ſucceſſors. In ſhort, a convention which is directly contrary to the capitulation of his preſent imperial Majeſty; to the guarantee of his own houſe to the treaty of Munſter; to the golden bull; to the treaties of Pavia in 1329 and 1529; to that of Oſnabruck in 1620; and to the treaty of Weſtphalia in 1648; as alſo to the different family compacts between the houſes of Bavaria and Palatine, made in the years 1425, 1524, 1724, 1746, 1766, 1771, and 1774, all of which were founded upon the treaty of Pavia, and approved and confirmed by the different Emperors and Electors, agreeable to the laws and conſtitution of the empire.

It is conſequently in conſideration of theſe manifeſt contraventions of the court of Vienna, that his Pruſſian Majeſty has done all that lay in his power to engage his Imperial Majeſty peaceably to evacuate the Bavarian dominions, and to ſubmit his claims and pretenſions, conformably to the laws and conſtitution, to a legal deciſion of the princes and members of the empire. But all his efforts, and reaſonable propoſitions, far from making any impreſſion upon the minds of their Imperial Majeſties, have had no other effect than an offer made by the court of Vienna, that in caſe his Pruſſian Majeſty would not oppoſe their diſmembering the electorate of Bavaria, the houſe of Auſtria, from a ſenſe of gratitude, would make no oppoſition to the reuniting of the margraviate of Anſpach-Bareith to the electorate of Brandenburgh, after the deceaſe of the preſent reigning Margrave. This propoſition leads to three different important obſervations: 1. It clearly demonſtrates that the court of Vienna is ſenſible of the illegality of its taking poſſeſſion of the Bavarian territories, as otherwiſe it would not offer a pretended indemnification to the king of Pruſſia, who, as their imperial Majeſties pretend, has no right to controul them in their projects. 2. It intimates an intention in the court of Vienna to queſtion the natural rights, univerſally acknowledged as inconteſtible, of the legitimate ſucceſſion of the houſe of Brandenburgh to the margraviate of Anſpach-Bareith; a doubt, which perſonified injuſtice itſelf would hardly dare to expreſs. 3. That if even the reverſion of Anſpach Bareith to the houſe of Brandenburgh was manifeſtly unjuſt, their imperial Majeſties would be, notwithſtanding, ready to acknowledge and ſupport the ſame by force, to the prejudice of the parties that might be intereſted therein, provided they were left uncontrouled in their preſent uſurpation of Bavaria. But this offer, being unjuſt, could not be admitted by the king of Pruſſia, and therefore their imperial Majeſties declared as their final reſolution: *That they would not abſolutely evacuate any part of the Bavarian territories; that his Pruſſian Majeſty ſhould acknowledge their rights without any farther examination, but be ſatisfied with the manner in which they have expoſed the ſame.* The king has thereupon thought proper, after the example of the court of Vienna, to break off all farther negociation upon this affair.

It would therefore be againſt all reaſon to ſuppoſe his Pruſſian Majeſty to be the aggreſſor in the war, which he finds himſelf under the neceſſity to undertake, as it has been ſufficiently proved that the court of Vienna has begun the aggreſſion by invading the Bavarian dominions without any right or title, and wreſting from the Palatine houſe the juſt reverſion of its patrimony. His Majeſty therefore hereby declares, that his ſole object in this meaſure is to ſupport the laws and conſtitution of the German empire, which have been injured in the moſt arbitary manner by the very prince who, from his quality as Chief of the empire, ought to have been their moſt ſtrenuous protector; to aſſiſt thoſe princes, his friends and allies, who are thereby injured and oppreſſed; and that he has no other particular views therein, than his own ſecurity and the conſervation of the ſyſtem of the empire, having, for this purpoſe, given many repeated and convincing proofs of his diſintereſtedneſs, during the whole courſe of this long negociation. His Pruſſian Majeſty conſequently flatters himſelf, that not only the different ſtates of the empire, but alſo all the reſpective powers of Europe, and eſpecially thoſe which are guarantees to the treaty of Weſtphalia, or which otherwiſe are intereſted in the integral conſervation of the great and reſpectable Germanic body, on which, in a great meaſure, depends the happineſs of all Europe; that theſe powers and ſtates will acknowledge the *juſtice of the war, which the king finds himſelf obliged hereby to declare againſt the houſe of Auſtria*; and that far from oppoſing him in his undertaking, the ſaid powers and ſtates will rather join and aſſiſt him by ſuch means as their wiſdom ſhall ſuggeſt, to oblige the court of Vienna to deſiſt from its uſurpation of the Bavarian dominions, to maintain the treaty of Weſtphalia, and to reſtore and preſerve the original ſyſtem and fundamental conſtitution of the German empire.

Berlin, July 7, 1778.

Publiſhed by order of the KING.

CHARLES-TOWN *(South-Carolina) December 24.*

A ſmall privateer belonging to St. Auguſtine laſt week went into South Ediſto inlet, where ſhe dropt anchor; but the neighbouring militia aſſembling and having got a piece of artillery, ſoon obliged her to quit her ſtation, leaving behind five men who had been ſent aſhore for proviſions: Theſe afterwards got on board a ſchooner bound to Beaufort, under pretence of wanting a paſſage thither, but with an intention of carrying her off. In this they were however prevented by Capt. Fickling of Ediſto, who ſecured them and has ſince brought them to town.

On Tueſday the Fair American, Capt. Charles Morgan, with ſome other veſſels, arrived here from St. Euſtatius. By them we have accounts of Count D'Eſtaing's fleet being ſpoke with off Deſeada, to the windward of Martinique, on the 7th inſt.—That a fleet with troops on board, had arrived from New-York at Barbadoes,—and that the Galatea and Nautillus men of war, with about 100 ſoldiers, were arrived at Bermuda.

The veſſels lately arrived from the Weſt-Indies bring accounts of there being a great ſcarcity of proviſions, particulary in the Britiſh Iſlands, whoſe diſtreſs is ſtill augmented by the arrival of the troops from New-York.

Laſt Thurſday the ſloop Sally (one of the veſſels fitted out by the merchants of this town, to cruize againſt ſome privateers that have lately infeſted the coaſt) commanded by Capt. Benjamin Stone, returned here, having had 5 men killed and 12 wounded, and her ſails, ſpars and rigging much damaged the preceding afternoon in an engagement with a large tranſport ſhip, off Port Royal Bay. The ſhip had 8 carriage guns; the damage done the Sally was almoſt entirely by muſket balls, of which inceſſant ſhowers were poured in by a number of ſoldiers, who had concealed themſelves till the Sally was within piſtol ſhot. What added to the diſtreſs of Capt. Stone, was the wind dying away juſt as the engagement began. The reſolution of the commander and crew did not fail them at this critical juncture, and by an extraordinary exertion they rowed the ſloop off. Among the killed was Capt. Francis Johnſon, of this town. The five gallant ſeamen who loſt their lives in their country's ſervice, were followed laſt Friday to St. Philip's church yard by a great concourſe of people, among whom were many of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants, and there interred with all the honours of war.

Laſt Friday two expreſſes arrived here from Savannah, with accounts of 10 Britiſh ſhips, 15 brigs and 1 ſloop being arrived off Tybee, and 8 other large ſhips at Oſebaw. On Tueſday night another expreſs arrived from the ſame place with advice that the number of veſſels had encreaſed to 37, and that they were moving up Savannah river—And on Wedneſday a fourth expreſs brought intelligence of 6 of the enemy's veſſels being anchored at 4 mile point on Monday afternoon, and that the reſt of the fleet were under ſail, going up the river. This laſt expreſs ſays, he heard a cannonade all Tueſday forenoon.

Governor Houſton, in a letter to General Lincoln, dated laſt Monday afternoon, ſays, ſome of the enemy's ſhips were then engaged with our gallies, that the reſt of their fleet were under ſail coming up the river, and he expected the action would ſoon become general. The expreſs entruſted with this letter falling ſick on the road, he forwarded it to town, having written on the back that he left Georgia on Tueſday morning, and that for a conſiderable part of that day he heard a ſevere cannonade.

The 1ſt and 6th South Carolina regiments, a large body of North Carolina forces, and 1000 of the Camden militia, have already marched for the ſouthward. Another draught from the Camden milita, of near 1000 men, are under orders to follow with all poſſible expedition.

Another diviſion of the North Carolinians are on their march hither, a body of Virginians are alſo expected.

PROVIDENCE, January 2.

Saturday laſt we had a violent ſtorm of ſnow, attended by very ſevere cold weather, in which ſeveral ſoldiers in the ſouthern part of the State had their limbs frozen.

The ſtorm was ſeverely felt on Rhode-Iſland, and it is ſaid the enemy loſt a whole picket-guard through the uncommon ſeverity of the weather.

The privateer ſloop General Stark, of 16 guns, belonging to this State, was loſt in the above ſtorm near Old-Town, Martha's Vineyard; 19 of her crew were drowned, and a number of others much injured by the froſt, among whom is Mr. Iſrael Church, firſt Lieutenant, whoſe life we hear is deſpaired of. The privateer brig General Arnold, of Boſton, was loſt near Plymouth the ſame day, and 73 of her men were drowned.

PORTSMOUTH, January 11.

We have the pleaſure to inform the public, that on Thurſday laſt arrived into this port the prize ſhip Mary, of 8 carriage guns, taken by the General Sullivan of this place, about ſix days after ſhe ſailed from hence, with a valuable cargoe, bound from Quebec to New-York; ſome of the particulars are as follow, viz. 800 barrels of flour, 60 tierces of ditto, 200 bags of bread, 300 buſhels of oats, 1000 buſhels of wheat.

Laſt Saturday night as a veſſel was making for this harbour, ſhe ſtruck on Odiorn's point, and next morning was obſerved to be in two parts; by papers found on board, ſhe appears to be a prize taken by the Monmouth, the hands, being 11 in number, after taking to their boat, all periſhed; their bodies were taken up the next morning.

BOSTON, January 14.

On Monday laſt arrived at Cape-Ann, the privateer brig Bennington, of Newbury; in her cruize ſhe has taken a ſhip from Jamaica, laden with rum and ſugar; alſo a privateer ſchooner of 12 guns, and ſeveral other veſſels. The ſhip arrived yeſterday at Cape-Ann.

Extract of a letter from Capt. W. Newman, dated Corunna, (in Spain) October 4, 1778.

"On the 16th of Auguſt I ſailed from Cape Ann in the brig Vengeance, of 20 guns, belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Tracy, John Tracy, Capt. Thomas and Coffin Jones, of Newbury-Port, with an intention of falling in with a Weſt-India fleet, which ſailed much about the ſame time for England; and accordingly on the ſecond of September, in lat. 41, 13. long. 44. W. fell in with the abovementioned fleet, but was chaſed out of it by two frigates for about four hours, which could not come up with us. Four days after fell in again with the ſame fleet; at the ſame time ſaw a ſhip ſtanding to the weſtward, I gave chaſe to her and loſt ſight of the fleet, but night coming on could not keep ſight of her; and on the 17th of September, lat. 49. N. and long. 20. W. fell in with the ſhip Harriot Packet of 16 guns, and 45 men, Capt. Sampſon Sprague, from Falmouth bound to New-York, which after a ſmall reſiſtance ſtruck, and manned and ordered for Newbury-Port; and on the 21ſt of ditto fell in with the ſnow Eagle Packet from New-York, bound to Falmouth, commanded by Edmund Spence, mounting 14 carriage guns and 60 men, including ſome officers of the Britiſh army, which after an engagement of about 20 minutes was obliged to ſtrike to us, which I likewiſe ordered for Newbury-Port, having killed Colonel Howard of the firſt regiment of the guards, ſeveral officers, and a number wounded. Lucky for me not a man killed or wounded but myſelf, by a muſket ball in my thigh, which did not touch the bone, and am already ſo well that I can walk very well with a cane. Among the paſſengers were four Lieut. Colonels, three Majors, one Cornet of dragoons, &c. Having more priſoners on board than my own number conſiſted of, my veſſel exceſſive crank, and not much proviſions on board, I determined to go to Bilboa in order to get rid of my priſoners and refit my veſſel; but on making Cape Ortugal the wind came to the eaſtward and blew very hard, which obliged me to put into this port, where I have delivered my priſoners to the Britiſh Conſul reſiding here, taking his receipt for the ſame, and obligation for the like number of American priſoners of equal rank to be exchanged for them.

Extract of a letter from Providence, January 5.

"Laſt Saturday a flag came from Newport to Warwick Neck, with letters from Preſcot to General Sullivan; and on her return, meeting with a ſloop bound up here, laden with 500 buſhels of rye and a quantity of flour (commanded by two boys, the men having gone aſhore) thought proper to order her for Newport, as it is ſaid. She is now in Newport.

"By their accounts, they have but twelve days bread and ten days rice and meat; their army conſiſts of 7000, including women and children; 5462 fighting men among them."

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.

The following Reſolve of Council was lately preſented by his Excellency JOSEPH REED, Eſq; to his Excellency General WASHINGTON:

In COUNCIL, Philadelphia, January 18, 1779.

WHEREAS the wiſeſt, freeſt and braveſt nations, in their moſt virtuous times, have endeavoured to perpetuate the memory of thoſe who have rendered their country diſtinguiſhed ſervices, by preſerving their reſemblances in ſtatues and paintings. This Council, deeply ſenſible how much the liberty, ſafety and happineſs of America in general, and of Pennſylvania in parcular, is owing to His Excellency General WASHINGTON and the brave men under his command,

Do reſolve, That His Excellency General WASHINGTON be requeſted to permit this Council to place his Portrait in the Council Chamber, not only as a mark of the great reſpect which they bear to His Excellency, but that the contemplation of it may excite others to tread in the ſame glorious and diſintereſted ſteps, which lead to public happineſs and private honour.

And that the Preſident be deſired to wait on His Excellency the General with the above requeſt, and, if granted, to enquire when and where it will be moſt agreeable to him for Mr. *Peale* to attend him.

To which His Excellency General WASHINGTON was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

Gentlemen, Head Quarters, Philad. Jan. 20, 1779.

THE liberal teſtimony of approbation which you did me the honour of tranſmitting by the hands of His Excellency the Preſident, coming from ſo reſpectable an Aſſembly, cannot but make the deepeſt impreſſion on my mind.

However conſcious I am that your generous ſenſibility attributes infinitely too much to me, my reſpect for you leads me to acquieſce in your requeſt, and gratefully to ſubſcribe myſelf,

Gentlemen,
Your much obliged, and
Moſt obedient Servant,
G. WASHINGTON.

To his Excellency JOSEPH REED, *Eſq; Preſident, and the Council of Pennſylvania.*

Publiſhed by Order of Council,
T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

On the 9th inſtant, the ſloop Polly, Captain Perkins, belonging to Ipſwich, bound from Boſton to Virginia with a load of ſalt, was taken by the General Matthews Cruizer, Captain Forſyth, from New-York; the next day they gave the veſſel to Captain Ord, of this place, then a priſoner on board the Cruizer, who has brought her ſafe to Lewes-Town.

On Sunday next CHARITY SERMONS will be preached, in the morning at CHRIST-CHURCH, and in the afternoon at ST. PETER'S-CHURCH, in this city, for the benefit of the poor belonging to thoſe congregations.

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen who cannot conveniently attend at church, are requeſted to ſend their donations to SAMUEL POWELL, Eſq; in Third-ſtreet, or JAMES REYNOLDS, oppoſite the Coffee-houſe, in Front-ſtreet, church wardens for the preſent year.

In COUNCIL, *January 22, 1779*

Ordered, That public notice be given, that the arrangement of the army being now nearly compleated, all officers of this ſtate not provided for, who have been priſoners with the enemy, and are exchanged, or otherwiſe releaſed, and propoſe to enter into the ſervice again, are requeſted, agreeable to reſolution of Congreſs of the 24th November laſt, to ſignify their intentions to the Preſident of the ſtate without delay; otherwiſe they will be omitted, and the regiſter made out accordingly, in which caſe it will be very difficult and inconvenient to reſtore them to their proper rank.

Publiſhed by order of the Council,
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

WANTED,

A PERSON who underſtands the PIPE-MAKING Buſineſs. Such a One may hear of good Encouragement, by applying to the Printers hereof.

THE HOUSE and BRIDGE at the Middle Ferry is to be RENTED, and the SECRETARY of the COUNCIL will receive Propoſals from any Perſons diſpoſed to rent the ſame.

A PERSON wants to purchaſe CONTINENTAL LOAN OFFICE CERTIFICATES, bearing intereſt payable in France, for which an advanced price will be given in current money. Enquire of the Printers.

WANTS EMPLOY as a SCHOOLMASTER,

A Middle aged ſingle man, who can write a fair hand, and will teach Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, in all its branches, Vulgar and Decimal Arithmetic, Menſuration of Superfices and Solids, Surveying, &c. and the different branches of the Mathematicks; and flatters himſelf, has made as great proficiency in the inſtruction of youth as any in the practice. Alſo, a perſon that underſtands the care of Merchant Flour Mills, and would willingly engage with any gentleman in that buſineſs. Any perſon or perſons willing to engage with either of the above perſons, by directing a line to the printers hereof, ſetting forth their terms, ſhall be waited upon: They will be ready to enter on their employ the firſt week in March next.

N. B. The greateſt encouragement will undoubtedly be received. ‖ 1 w.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber the 19th day of December, 1778, in Kent county, Maryland, near Newton, Cheſter, A Negroe Fellow, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſome of his fore teeth beat out by the kick of a horſe: Had on when he went away, a kerſey jacket and breeches dyed of a yellowiſh colour, a pair of buckſkin breeches, and ſome other thin clothes: name JACOB, but its probable he will change his name. He is a pert lively fellow. Whoever takes up and ſecures him, ſo as the owner may have him again, ſhall receive *Sixty Dollars Reward* if in this State, and if out of this State, *One Hundred Dollars Reward*, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‖ 3 w. CHARLOTTE GRIFFITH.

Bridge-Town, Cumberland County, January 8, 1779.

WILL be ſold by private ſale, to any perſon applying before the firſt day of March next, That very valuable plantation, whereon Ephraim Mills, Eſq; lately lived, ſituate on Cohanſey Creek, in the county of Cumberland and ſtate of New-Jerſey, with the crop of wheat in the ground, and the ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep and ſwine, or any part of ſaid ſtock. The ſaid farm is ſituate in a very healthy, agreeable part of the county, is handy to meeting, market, mill, &c. containing about 180 acres, eighty of which are exceeding good meadow, the whole or greateſt part in Engliſh graſs, whereon may be grazed forty head of cattle yearly, beſides keeping a large dairy; the upland is likewiſe exceeding fertile and good. For further particulars, enquire of EPHRAIM MILLS, or URIAH MILLS, on the premiſes.

CAME to the plantation where the ſubſcriber now liveth, about the firſt of this inſtant December, about eight miles from the head of Elk, and ſame diſtance from the head of North-Eaſt river, upon Little Elk, Cecil county, Maryland, A BAY MARE, with a ſmall ſtar in her face, and is a natural pacer, has neither brand nor ear mark perceivable; her age unknown. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ‖ THOMAS MAFFETT.

December 29, 1778.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Nottingham, Cheſter county, ſome time laſt fall, a black and white ſpotted STEER, marked on the off ear with a halfpenny cut out. The owner is deſired to come in three weeks after date, prove roperty, pay charges, and take him away. DANIEL KING.

260014

Remainder of Dr. RAMSAY'S ORATION *on the Advantages of Independence, begun in our laſt.*

SHOULD any puny politician object that all theſe proſpects are viſionary, till we are certain of independence—I reply, that we have been in poſſeſſion of it for two years, and are daily more able to ſupport it, and our enemies leſs able to overſet it. When we firſt dared to contend with Britain, we were a looſe, disjointed people, under no other government than that of a well-regulated mob. If in theſe circumſtances we were able to defend ourſelves, what may we not now expect, when we can draw forth our whole ſtrength in a regular conſtitutional manner? If the maiden courage of our new raiſed levies has ſucceſsfully withſtood the well-trained bands of our enemies, can we diſtruſt, when three campaigns have made them equal in diſcipline to thoſe with whom we have to contend? Such is the Situation of Britain, that were we only able to keep up the appearance of an army, ſhe could not afford to protract the war: But inſtead of this, our troops are more numerous, better diſciplined, cloathed and armed, than they ever were. The moſt timid may diſmiſs all their doubts, ſince Louis XVI. of France, that illuſtrious protector of the rights of human nature, with a magnanimity worthy of himſelf, has guarantied to us our independency. If Britain could not ſubdue America when ſhe ſtood ſingle and alone, how abortive muſt all her attempts prove, when we are aided by the power of the greateſt European Monarch?

The ſpecial interpoſition of Providence in our behalf makes it impious to diſbelieve the final eſtabliſhment of our Heaven-born independence. Can any one ſeriouſly review the beginning, progreſs, and preſent ſtate of the war, and not ſee indiſputable evidence of an over-ruling influence on the minds of men, preparing the way for the accompliſhment of this great event?

As all the tops of corn in a waving field are inclined in one direction by a guſt of wind, in like manner the Governor of the world has given one and the ſame univerſal bent of inclination to the whole body of our people. Is it a work of man, that Thirteen States, frequently quarrelling about boundaries, claſhing in intereſts, differing in policy, manners, cuſtoms, forms of government, and religion, ſcattered over an extenſive continent, under the influence of a variety of local prejudices, jealouſies and averſions, ſhould all harmoniouſly agree, as if one mighty mind inſpired the whole.

Our enemies ſeemed confident of the impoſſibility of our union, our friends doubted it, and all indifferent perſons, who judged of things preſent by what has heretofore paſſed, conſidered the expectation thereof as romantic. But he who ſitteth at the helm of the univerſe, and who boweth the hearts of a whole nation as the heart of one man, for the accompliſhment of his own purpoſes, has effected that which, to human wiſdom and foreſight, ſeemed impoſſible. A review of the hiſtory of America, from its firſt diſcovery to the preſent day, forces upon us a belief that greater bleſſings are reſerved for this continent, than ſhe ever could have poſſeſſed whilſt lying low at the foot of an European iſland.

It has never yet been fairly tried, how far the equal principles of republican government would ſecure the happineſs of the governed. The antients, unacquainted with the preſent mode of taking the ſenſe of the people by repreſentatives, were too apt, in their public meetings, to run into diſorder and confuſion. The diſtinctions of *Patricians* and *Plebeians* laid the foundation of perpetual diſcord in the Roman commonwealth. If the free States of Greece had been under the controul of a common ſuperintending power, ſimilar to our Continental Congreſs, * they would have peaceably decided their diſputes, and probably would have preſerved their freedom and importance to the preſent day. Happily for us, warned by experience, we have guarded againſt all theſe evils. No artificial diſtinction of ranks has been ſuffered to take place among us. We can peaceably convene a State in one ſmall Aſſembly of Deputies, repreſenting the whole in an equal proportion. All diſputes between the different States, and all continental concerns, are to be managed by a Congreſs of Repreſentatives from each. What a ſecurity for liberty, for union, for every ſpecies of political happineſs! Small States are weak, and incapable of defence; large ones are unwieldly, greatly abridge natural liberty, and their general laws, from a variety of claſhing intereſts, muſt frequently bear hard on many individuals: But our confederation will give us the ſtrength and protection of a power equal to that of the greateſt, at the ſame time that, in all our internal concerns, we have the freedom of ſmall independent commonwealths. We are in poſſeſſion of conſtitutions that contain in them the excellencies of all forms of government, free from the inconveniences of each; and, in one word, we bid fair to be the happieſt and freeſt people in the world for ages yet to come.

When I anticipate in imagination the future glory of my country, and the illuſtrious figure it will ſoon make on the theatre of the world, my heart diſtends with generous pride for being an American. What a ſubſtratum for empire! compared with which the foundation of the Macedonian, the Roman, and the Britiſh, ſink into inſignificance. Some of our large States have territory ſuperior to the iſland of Great-Britain, while the whole together are little inferior to Europe itſelf. Our Independence will people this extent of country with freemen, and will ſtimulate the innumerable inhabitants thereof, by every motive, to perfect the arts of government, and to extend human happineſs.

I congratulate you on our glorious proſpects. Having for three long years weathered the ſtorms of adverſity, we are at length arrived in view of the calm haven of peace and ſecurity. We have laid the foundations of a new empire, which promiſes to enlarge itſelf to vaſt dimenſions, and to give happineſs to a great continent. It is now our turn to figure on the face of the earth, and in the annals of the world. The arts and ſciences are planted among us, and foſtered by the auſpicious influence of equal governments, are growing up to maturity, while truth and freedom flouriſh by their ſides. Liberty, both civil and religious, in her noon-tide blaze, ſhines forth with unclouded luſtre on all ranks and denominations of men.

Ever ſince the flood, true Religion, Literature, Arts, Empire and Riches, have taken a ſlow and gradual courſe from Eaſt to Weſt, and are now about fixing their long and favourite abode in this new Weſtern world. Our ſun of political happineſs is already riſen, and hath lifted his head over the mountains, illuminating our hemiſphere with Liberty, Light and poliſhed Life. Our Independence will redeem one quarter of the globe from tyranny and oppreſſion, and conſecrate it the choſen ſeat of Truth, Juſtice, Freedom, Learning and Religion. We are laying the foundation of happineſs for countleſs millions. Generations yet unborn will bleſs us, for the blood-bought inheritance we are about to bequeath them. O happy times! O glorious days! O kind, indulgent, bountiful Providence! that we live in this highly favoured period, and have the honour of helping forward theſe great events, and of ſuffering in a cauſe of ſuch infinite importance.

* *Their Council of Amphictyones, in ſome things, reſembled our Congreſs; but their powers were too limited. This ſuggeſts a hint, that a confederation of the United States, on principles that veſt the Congreſs with ample powers, is moſt likely to perpetuate our republican governments and internal tranquility. The union of independent commonwealths, under one common head, is an application of the ſocial compact to States, and requires powers proportionably enlarged. Treaſon, in our governments, puts on a new aſpect, and may be committed by a State as well as an individual, and therefore ought to be clearly defined and carefully guarded againſt.*

To give permanency to our confederation on republican principles, the following regulations ſeem expedient; that Congreſs ſhould have a power to limit or divide large States, and to erect new ones; to diſpoſe of the money ariſing from quit-rents and vacant lands, at leaſt till all the expences of the war are ſunk;---to eſtabliſh a general intercourſe between the States, by aſſigning to each one or more manufactories, with which it ſhould furniſh the reſt, ſo as to create a reciprocal dependence of each upon the whole;---to erect a great continental Univerſity, where gentlemen from all the States may form acquaintance, receive the finiſhing touches of education, and be inſpired with a continental liberality of mind, ſuperior to local prejudices, and favourable to a confederated union.

BOOKS Publiſhed, and now Selling,
Wholeſale and Retail, by
HALL & SELLERS,
At the New Printing-Office, oppoſite the Jerſey Market,

LAWS of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA, in one compleat Volume, neatly bound.

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS on CIVIL LIBERTY, and the WAR with AMERICA, by the celebrated Dr. *Price.*

WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS, bound together or ſeparate.

DILWORTH's SPELLING-BOOK, bound and half-bound; alſo his SCHOOLMASTER's ASSISTANT.

THE NEW-ENGLAND PRIMER, &c. &c.

At ſame Place may be had,
Writing Paper, by the Ream or Quire; Parchment, by the Roll or ſingle Skin; Temple and Dutch Spectacles; Penknives of various Sorts; Knives and Forks for Gentlemen of the Army or Hunters; Black Lead Pencils and Pencil Caſes; Sealing Wax; and Blanks of all Kinds.
ALSO,
A few of DR. HILL'S PATENTED MEDICINES.

Now ſelling at BELL's Book-Store, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,
A MANUAL of CATHOLIC PRAYERS, AND OTHER
CHRISTIAN DEVOTIONS.
For the uſe of thoſe ROMAN CATHOLICS who ardently aſpire after ſalvation.
Alſo at ſaid Bell's may be had HOLY BIBLES, for the pocket or the family, with the pſalms of the Preſbyterians.
N. B. Chambaud's, Boyer's, Nugent's, Dyche's, Bailey's, Martin's, Johnſon's, Entick's, Aſhe's, Schrivelius's, Hedericus's, Ainſworth's, Littleton's, Cole's, and Young's Dictionaries, with all the valuable Delphini and other Claſſics, whether in Greek or Latin, may alſo be had at ſaid Bell's Book-Store. †

THE PUBLIC are hereby NOTIFIED, That *SAMUEL WETHERILL* and *COMPANY* have erected a Factory, for making and cutting all kinds of FILES, any perſon having old ones to diſpoſe of may have the beſt price for them, or may have them cut again, by applying at the Factory in Cherry-alley, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, near Third-ſtreet. Any perſon who underſtands forging or cutting Files may meet with good encouragement, by applying as above. ¶

NOW SELLING,
Wholeſale and Retail, by
HALL & SELLERS,
Poor Richard's and the Pocket Almanacks, for the preſent Year.

A few FIRKINS of
Excellent IRISH BUTTER,
To be ſold by MARACHIE and TILLYER, at the corner of Arch and Second-ſtreets, and SAMUEL TAYLOR, on the upper ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Front and Water-ſtreets. ¶

DAVID LENOX, & Co.
Have for Sale, at their Store in Front-ſtreet, a few Doors below Cheſtnut-ſtreet,
Madeira Wine by the pipe, quarter-caſk or gallon.
Jamaica Spirit, } by the hogſhead or gallon.
Weſt-India Rum, }
Green and Bohea Tea.
Double and ſingle refined Loaf Sugar.
Muſcovado Sugar.
Coffee.
A few bags of Shot. And
A quantity of coarſe Woollens.

Philadelphia, January 4, 1779.
CAME to the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, a bay MARE COLT. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.
¶ JOSEPH BAKER.

Eaſton, December 23, 1778.
WHEREAS many of the HORSES belonging to the United States, in forwarding on from camp to the weſtward, have, by weakneſs and other unavoidable accidents, been left behind and ſtrayed away: It is therefore earneſtly requeſted of all thoſe who may have taken any of them up, that they do forthwith deliver them to me or my deputies at Suſſex, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, Northampton and Bucks counties, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania. All perſons concealing them after this notice may depend on being proſecuted. Information where any of them may be concealed will be thankfully received and rewarded, by
¶ ROBERT LETTIS HOOPER, jun. D. Q. M. G.

January 4, 1779.
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
STOLEN from the Continental Yard, on the night of the 29th of December laſt, Two CONTINENTAL HORSES, branded C. A. by a certain JOHN ANNY, a Waggoner, in the ſervice of the United States. Whoever takes up ſaid ANNY, and brings him to this town, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be entitled to a reward of eighty dollars for himſelf alone, and ten dollars for each of the horſes. J. HILTZHEIMER. §

January 1, 1779.
WAS ſtopped a few days ago, and taken from an Engliſh deſerter, as he called himſelf, a SILVER WATCH, with a ſilver face, maker's name Payne on the face, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, as he acknowledged he had plundered it in the Great Valley. The owner of ſaid watch, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Birmingham, near Chad's Ford, and proving his property, paying the charges of this advertiſement, may have it again. ¶ CALEB BRINTON.

Philadelphia, ſſ. January 4, 1779.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Collectors of the city and county of Philadelphia, that they proceed without delay to collect the outſtanding taxes of their reſpective duplicates, and pay the ſame to the County Treaſurer, on or before the tenth day of February next, on which day the Commiſſioners are to meet at the Court-Houſe, at nine o'clock in the morning, in order to make a final ſettlement with the ſaid Collectors. Should any neglect to pay the ſtricteſt attention to this notice, they will without diſtinction be proceeded againſt as the law directs.
By order of the Board of Commiſſioners,
¶ GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

January 6, 1779.
ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN PAUL, late of Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment from this day to the tenth of February next incluſive, otherwiſe they will be compelled to it by law. And thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are alſo deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, within the above mentioned limited time, otherwiſe they will be precluded from their demands; as a general ſettlement is intended to be made by MARY PAUL, Adminiſtratrix. ¶

Philadelphia, January 12, 1779.
To be SOLD,
For Continental Currency of any date,
A Valuable tract of LAND, containing 1300 acres, ſituate on a large run, the eaſt ſide of the north-eaſt branch of Saſquehanna river, near the Cataweſſy-creek, about nine miles from the county town of Sunbury, in Northumberland county, in a thick ſettlement near Ellis Hewes's. For further particulars, enquire of EDWARD BONSALL and ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at their Office in Fourth-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, or WHITE MATLACK, at the corner of Spruce, Front and Water-ſtreets. ‡

WAS taken up on the firſt of this inſtant January, a BAY MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, about 14½ hands high, ſuppoſed to be near 12 years old, has ſome white on her back, is branded P on both ſhoulders, paces and trots. Whoever has loſt ſaid Mare, may have her again, on application to DUNCAN LEECH, near the Black Horſe on Frankford road, proving property, and paying charges. ¶

Philadelphia, January 11, 1779.
THE SUBSCRIBER thinks it neceſſary, as he has been ſo long abſent from the city, to give this Public Notice to his Friends, former Cuſtomers, and the Public, that he has the
BREWING BUSINESS
carried on as uſual, at his Brewery, at the corner of Race and Fourth-ſtreets, where thoſe that are pleaſed to make trial of his BEER may be ſupplied with different ſorts. And any perſons giving in their names in time may be furniſhed in ſeaſon with PALE ALE, for bottling, of an extraordinary quality, either for ſale or family uſe.
¶4w. FRANCIS WADE.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.